"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,163. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active and buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cash cotton, 6c.

Page 2.

The steamship lines reaching Cuban and Puerto Rican ports are resuming the service to these islands. The agents prophesy a boom.

Lieut. Hobson's experiments with inflation bags for raising the Cristobal Colon were delayed, and they will be tried to-day. The Lieutenant attended the performance at the Casino last night, and there was a demonstration in his honor.

Page 3.

The total losses on both sides of the Spanish-American war were less than those of single battles in our civil conflict.

John Ocor was hurled from the switchback railroad at Rockaway Beach and broke his skull. He may die. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

A landlord in order to be certain to evade the stamp tax law gave a receipt reading as follows: "Mr. ——: Your next month's rent is due Sept. 1."

Page 4.

Col. Greenleaf has cabled from Puerto Rico asking for male nurses and refusing to take the female nurses offered. Miss Rutly and her party will be ordered to Fort Monroe.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser filed with the Red Cross Committee a report of the voyage of the Concho. He said, among other things, that many convalescents who were selected to remain on the island came aboard the vessel contrary to orders.

Page 5.

The repairs to the battleship Texas were completed and she was made ready to be floated out of dry dock. The Brooklyn and other big vessels are expected at the navy yard before the end of the week.

Page 7.

John Dwyer, who acknowledges that he was a companion of Frederick Woods, whose bullet-pierced body was found Sunday at midnight in the Newark (N. J.) freight yards, was arrested yesterday and held. He told an apparently straight story.

Ex-Congressman Kean has obtained from the Union County (N. J.) Board of Chosen Freeholders a franchise for a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield. He pays $250,000. There has been a bitter fight against the granting of the franchise.

Page 9.

Statements were made regarding the controversy between the People's Gaslight and Coal Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company. A settlement is likely to be arranged next week.

Page 10.

Chenille, Long Acre, Leando, Her Own, Tut Tut, and Rossifer won the races at the opening day of the Aqueduct race meeting.

The New Yorks and Chicagos played ten innings at the Polo Grounds, the score being 2 to 2 when the game was called on account of darkness. Brooklyn lost again to Cincinnati. The Bostons won two games from the Clevelands, thus tying the Cincinnatis for first place.

Page 12.

Edmund Andrews, unable to support himself because of advancing years, poisoned himself rather than be a burden to his married children.

The Hudson River steamer Onteora struck the naphtha launch Alice near Peekskill yesterday morning, throwing its four occupants into the river. All were rescued.

George Guth shot his wife and then attempted to kill himself. He denied he was the aggressor, and said that his wife had shot him and then turned the revolver on herself.

A committee of the Board of Walking Delegates reported that they were unable to secure the employment of union carpenters on public school building now under construction.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, has advertised a one-thousand-dollar reward for information as to the whereabouts or death of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator. A new suit has been filed against Pettit.

Albert Munz shot and killed his wife and then killed himself on the premises where she had secured work as a domestic in order to support herself and child. She left Munz because he failed to support her and had become a common loafer.

Major Reid of Savannah, Ga., was found dead in his room at the Marlborough. At about the time his body was found a message came from Savannah announcing the death of his wife. This had followed a telegram announcing her critical illness.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, in admitting to probate the will of Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire, decided that spaces in a testament filled in with lead pencil are to be treated as blanks, while spaces filled in with ink are to be regarded as part of the will.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

KEAN WINS HIS TROLLEY FIGHT.

Secures a Franchise in Union County, N. J., for $250,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Ex-Congressman John Kean has finally succeeded in obtaining from the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders a franchise to build an electric line from this city to Plainfield, a distance of twelve miles. The franchise is for a term of seventy-five years, and for it Mr. Kean must pay $250,000.

All of this money must be spent by the county in widening and improving the boulevard, and any excess of cost over the amount paid is to be carried by Mr. Kean at the rate of 4 per cent. until paid. This ends a bitter fight which has been waged against the granting of the franchise.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except a fall in Western Nebraska. Showers have occurred in the lake regions and threatening conditions prevail in the East Gulf States.

Showers may be expected in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake regions, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere.

The pressure continues higher in the Atlantic States and off the North Pacific Coast, and has risen north of Montana.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	74	68	70
6 A. M.	73	66	71
9 A. M.	75	71	75
12 M.	80	75	79
4 P. M.	81	78	78
6 P. M.	78	73	78
9 P. M.	74	70	74
12 P. M.	74	69	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¼
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible]

MANILA FALLS; AUGUSTIN FLEES

Dewey Bombarded the Philippine Capital Saturday.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE

Capt. Gen. Augustin Taken by a German Cruiser.

CARRIED TO HONGKONG

Says He Will Go to Spain the First Opportunity—Nothing from Dewey Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Department of State late to-night posted the following:

"The following dispatch was received at the Department of State at 11:15 P. M., Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"'Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hongkong. I credit report.'"

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Westminster Gazette says it has received from a London business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Kongkong agent. Nothing has been received here, however, from other sources to justify the report that the Philippine capital is in the hands of the Americans.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—According to La Correspondencia de Espania, the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city. The Government is further informed that Gen. Augustin, Governor General of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.—Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines, arrived by the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila Saturday. His wife and family accompany him. He refuses to be interviewed, and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. The officers of the Kaiserin Augusta are also very reticent.

It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought Gen. Augustin she brings only a small package of mail for the German Consul. The Consul is now in Canton, and his mail matter remains unopened.

The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that Gen. Augustin fled from the Philippines.

The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Capt. Gen. Augustin. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

The Spanish Consul here has not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian, as she was chartered by the Americans.

Belated mail information from Manila, received to-day, is to the effect that there has been renewed activity on the part of the Spaniards of late, due to the belief that the American resources have been exhausted and that President McKinley is suing for peace.

According to the same authority the insurgents throughout the Island of Visayas are reported to have signified an intention of combining with Gen. Aguinaldo against Spain.

TRANSPORTS WERE OVERCROWDED.

Story from Honolulu of the Suffering of Troops Bound for Manila.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15.—Honolulu advices received per steamer via Vancouver, B. C., tell a pitiful story of the overcrowding of the transports carrying soldiers from San Francisco to Manila. The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says the situation was particularly bad aboard the steamers Peru and City of Puebla.

An investigation at Honolulu resulted in the discovery that enlisted men were stowed away below the decks, and had an air allowance of only 70 cubic feet each, whereas the Government garrison allowance runs from 800 to 1,000 feet. The men had borne this frightful cooping up patiently until they reached Honolulu, by which time their strength gave out. Some collapsed and were sent to hospitals. Six hundred begged to be allowed to sleep on the wharves at Honolulu and were permitted to do so. Before leaving port their mattresses were taken out to afford a little more air space. Thereafter the men were to sleep on woven wire beds thinly covered.

The Honolulu citizens and the Red Cross Society thought such overcrowding was both shameful and dangerous.

Two privates were found with typhoid fever when the Peru reached Honolulu. The Red Cross Society offered litters for them, but the offer was declined. The fever patients were walked from the deck to street cars, and after a long ride were walked from the cars to the hospital. On arrival there they entirely collapsed and became delirious. When the criticisms became loud it was claimed by the officers that the actual condition of the men thus treated was not known.

NO TRANSPORTS TO MANILA.

The Arizona and Scandia Are Detained at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The transports Arizona and Scandia, which were scheduled to sail this week for Manila, will be held pending word from Major Gen. Merritt, but all necessary work upon the ships will be finished and stores taken aboard, so that they can leave at short notice [illegible]

BLANCO HAS RESIGNED.

The Autonomist Government in Cuba Has Also Sent Its Resignation to Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Government has received from Capt. Gen. Blanco a dispatch tendering his resignation.

The reason given by Gen. Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The Cuban Autonomist Government has also resigned.

It is believed that the Spanish Government will decline to accept the resignation of Gov. Gen. Blanco.

Havana telegrams represent the Spanish element in the colony as favoring American annexation as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

Proclamation by Blanco.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Gen. Blanco to-day published the following address to the inhabitants of Cuba, under date of Aug. 12:

"It having been resolved by the Madrid Government to conclude peace with the United States, I consider my mission to this country ended and have solicited my relief from duty. I could not urge upon you a pacific solution of the existing struggle, when not long ago I advised you to maintain the war in any event.

"I came to the Island of Cuba, as is well known to all, in critical circumstances, without fear of the difficulties which I must encounter, and animated by the hope of pacifying the island and saving it for Spain, with the co-operation of all political parties, and without any other ambition than to render a service to my country, which I so fervently love.

"The lack of faith and the distrust of some and the prejudices and errors of others were insuperable obstacles to my desires and aspirations; but despite the grave difficulties perhaps the day was not far distant when we could have seen realized so happy a purpose, though one so contrary to the wishes of the enemies of our race and the domination of America. We had to accept the struggle at a moment when it was least expected and under most unfavorable conditions. Nevertheless we sustained the campaign with vigor and our army has already let the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and I was willing, at the head of the army, to continue disputing inch by inch the land which with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we were defending.

"Since the Nation's Government, which is surely inspired by the great interests of patriotism and a desire also to assure your proper interests and those of the other colony, believes the moment has arrived to make peace, it is our duty faithfully to second her in her purpose; but it cannot be that I am the one called upon to perform a political duty which does not agree with my former declarations, with my acts, and with my convictions. I see myself obliged to leave you at the present painful and difficult moment.

"Nevertheless I will not do it without advising you to maintain the calmness and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruit of your labors, and thus I think I have rendered my last and most disinterested service to Cuba, to her inhabitants, and especially to the City of Havana."

DEATH IN TORNADO'S PATH.

Many Killed Near Canby, Minn., and Great Damage to Property Results—Several Missing.

GARY, S. D., Aug. 15.—A terrific wind and hail storm running from northeast to southeast, struck Mortz Siding, about five miles west of here to-day. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Eight people lie dead here and others are known to have been killed. The dead are:

Joseph Hutchinson, a farmer, and two daughters and grandchild; Carl Jeglum, Blanchardsville, Wis.; Albert Killion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Ebal, a farmer, who was reading with his wife and children when the storm came. Searching parties are looking for the wife and children.

Thousands of dollars' worth of property are destroyed and many cattle and sheep were killed. The storm skirted one mile northeast of Hutchinson's farm and struck his house, driving it through the barn. The Northwestern Railroad track is torn up for some distance, telegraph poles and snow fences are down. The wounded were taken to Canby. The dead were found on the prairie with their bodies badly mangled and clothing nearly stripped from them.

Storms Damage Wheat Greatly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—A Bismarck, N. D., special says:

"The estimated loss of wheat by hail in North Dakota this year is 75,000 acres, and as much more damaged 20 per cent. One-third of these losses were in one county—Walsh."

BIG DEAL IN MINING STOCK.

Fifteen Thousand Shares Sold in a Mine that Has Paid $596,968.

VICTOR, Col., Aug. 15.—One of the big mining stock deals of the week was the transfer of 15,000 shares of Lillie, at a price averaging nearly $1 per share, or about $15,000 in all. The purchase of this big block of stock was made by one who is already a heavy holder in the company, and was probably influenced by the pending English deal which, it is thought, will materially enhance the value of the stock. The Directors of the Elkton Company on Thursday last declared the usual monthly dividend of 2 cents per share. The dividend is No. 37, and when it has been paid the total disbursements of the company in dividends will be $596,968.57.

The Directors of the Victor Gold Mining Company this week issued their report to the stockholders for the first six months of the year 1898. Receipts for ore sales amounted to $361,804.40. The operating expenses were $122,724.04, leaving a net profit of $238,567.36. Cash on hand Jan. 1 was $77,721.74, and on June 30, it was $130,894.79, after a $50,000 dividend March 1 and a $100,000 dividend June 1 had been paid.

Hampshire County Bank Dividend.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—It is probable that within the next two or three weeks Receiver John W. Mason of the Hampshire County National Bank will declare a dividend of 25 per cent. in addition to the 50 per cent. dividend recently paid. Appearances now indicate that there may be a slight surplus due stockholders after all claims are paid.

[illegible]

MEN WHO MAY MAKE PEACE

Appointment of Secretary Day, Senator Davis, and Gen. Tracy Said to be Assured.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS

Gen. Lee Reported to Have Been Selected to Evoke Order from the Chaos of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President has selected, it is said with some positiveness by those who claim to be informed, three members of the Paris peace Commission: Secretary Day, Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York.

While there seems to be some doubt about Gen. Tracy's acceptance, it is not great. It was expected that one of the members would be a military official, as Spain intends to put an officer on her commission. Gen. Corbin having indicated his intention to decline the appointment, there is still room for Gen. Miles, although it is believed that his duties will be so exacting for some time as to render it difficult for him to go to Paris in October.

There is a general expectation that Democrats will have at least two of the Commissioners, although nothing would happen if that party did not get even one member. If Senator Allison is to be added to the commission, the opposition can have but one place. Ex-Secretary Olney seems to have been asked to join and to have declined. His acceptance, it is believed, would increase confidence in the commission, and, to some judges, Mr. Olney's ability would greatly justify it.

Not as much is said, in general, in favor of the suggestion that Senator Gorman be made a member. Those who claim to favor the making of a strong commission say they fear Mr. Gorman's tendency to compromise would weaken the body. More satisfaction is expressed when the name of Justice White is suggested. It is said that ex-Ambassador Eustis has not been lost sight of yet.

Assistant Secretary of State Moore, who is to leave the State Department with Mr. Day, will, it was said this afternoon, go, at Mr. Day's request, as one of the advisers of the American commission. The expectation is that his place in the Department of State will have been filled before that time. This recommendation is said to have met with the cordial approval of the President.

Secretary Day conferred with the President to-day and later determined, the peace terms being matured, to take a week's vacation. He will leave either to-night or to-morrow morning, going probably to Canton. Assistant Secretary Moore will be Acting Secretary of the State Department during Judge Day's absence. The Secretary's retirement from the head of the department is likely to follow soon after his return from Canton, and, indeed, it may come during his absence, although there was no outward evidence to-day that he was about to close his connection with State affairs.

Lee to Ravel the Cuban Tangle.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla., was in conference to-day with the President and the War Department authorities. He came here on a special telegraphic summons from Secretary Alger, and it was with the latter that he conferred for an hour with the President.

Gen. Lee's experience as Consul General at Havana has given him an intimate knowledge of Cuban conditions, which will be at the service of the Administration. It is generally expected that he will head the Military Commission which will adjust affairs in Cuba, and also he has been strongly urged for the Governorship of that island after the functions of that commission cease. On both of these points, however, Gen. Lee asserts he knows nothing. He would not speak of the subjects discussed as the result of his hasty trip here beyond saying that he has been talking over matters in Cuba generally. Then he added:

"The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which all the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns, and Governmental machinery throughout the island for each district. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize and put into operation a Government, which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans, and the peoples of all other nationalities now on the island, or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a probability of Spanish interests suffering through the Cubans?" the General was asked.

"The Spanish property holders, merchants, and all other classes of Spaniards," he replied, "naturally would unite with all the rest of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think these will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe Government. This would be natural, because no class of people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights.

Difficulty to be Overcome.

"The most difficult problem to solve is the first organization of the preliminary form of government, as, later, the island will be very rapidly Americanized, and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probabilities of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a proclamation will be issued setting apart a date for the holding of a general election for a Chief Executive of the island, and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred. This legislative body probably will adopt a Constitution and make the proper laws to put into operation the political form of government.

"As to the army of occupation which will be necessary to maintain our position with respect to Cuba, 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island. Of this number, possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. Other points should be regulated by the possibilities of disorder that might take place there, and the number of troops at the various points will naturally be governed by circumstances.

"Properly directed, Cuba will have a great commercial future. Its unbounded resources will be very rapidly developed by American push, vigor, and capital."

Gen. Lee says he has no plans beyond going back to Jacksonville to resume command of the Seventh Army Corps. He will leave for that point Wednesday.

The Post to-morrow will say:

"The announcement of the personnel of the military commissions for Cuba and [illegible] time. The President has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the commission. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

"Cuban Commission—Major Gen. J. T. Wade, Major Gen. M. C. Butler, and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

"Puerto Rico Commission—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Major Gen. Theodore Schwan, and Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

"It will be noticed that the name of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee does not appear in the list of the Cuban Commissioners. The omission is not unintentional. Gen. Lee was originally slated for a place on the commission, but will not serve, owing to his desire to remain at the head of his army corps. It is expected that this corps, the Seventh, will eventually be sent to Cuba, and in that event Gen. Lee will go to the island at its head, preferring this position to a Commissionership."

Col. Arthur L. Wagner is mentioned as a probable member of the Cuban Commission. The Puerto Rican Commission has not yet been selected, and will probably not be selected until Gen. Miles completes the peaceful occupation of that island. The names most prominently mentioned for this commission are still those of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Schwan. If Sampson is chosen for the Cuban Commission, Schley will probably be selected for the same office in regard to Puerto Rico, or vice versa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 15.—Senator Allison, summoned to Washington by the President, left Sunday morning. The belief here is that he will be asked to be one of the Peace Commissioners.

HAY'S PROMOTION ASSURED.

Present Ambassador to England Certain to Succeed Secretary Day—Whitelaw Reid May Go to London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A week ago to-night a dispatch to THE TIMES stated that Ambassador Hay was being considered as the successor of Secretary of State Day. To-day the announcement is made and not contradicted by the Administration that Col. Hay has accepted the place and will occupy it as soon as Secretary Day retires from the office.

Some of the reasons that led the President to regard Mr. Hay with great favor were given at that time. His diplomatic training, his skill in managing all diplomatic matters that have been intrusted to him, and his tactfulness in Great Britain at a period when it is highly important that feeling between the two nations should be supported with dignity and unquestionable sincerity, had indicated his quality as a man for the emergency, and his correspondence with the President touching the preliminary efforts of the Spanish Ambassador at London to bring about peace negotiations made him a specially valuable man at a very critical moment.

It was through Mr. Hay that the President became aware, before the appearance at the White House of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, with a request to learn the terms of peace of the United States, that such a visit might be expected at an early day. Mr. Hay thus obtained a very complete insight into the controversy and the expectations of the Spanish Government, and this familiarity with a subject that may occupy the attention of the Department of State for a considerable time doubtless helped the President to the conclusion to ask Mr. Hay to join his Cabinet.

There seems to be little doubt that Mr. Whitelaw Reid will go to London to take the place of Ambassador Hay. This will be a promotion for Mr. Reid. When he was at Paris he was Minister. At the Queen's jubilee he was special envoy, but he made many friends in London as the representative of the United States, and was shown distinguished honors on that festival occasion. His task will be a difficult one, as the tone of comment of the London press on Mr. Hay's withdrawal must convince those who read it. The President is understood to have great confidence in his ability and discretion, and there does not appear to be any reason to look for resistance to his confirmation from Senator Platt. Mr. Platt has repeatedly asserted, recently, that he does not now attempt to prevent the doing of everything that he cannot heartily approve of, but takes what he can get and tries to be satisfied with those things which do not fully commend themselves to his judgment.

The President does not take the half-hearted view of Mr. Reid as an Ambassador that is possibly cherished by Mr. Platt. He will have great confidence in his judgment and experience, and will have the satisfaction of gratifying a desire on Mr. Reid's part that he could not gratify at the time he was obliged to select another to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Hay will be obliged to leave London shortly, as there will be something less than six weeks to elapse between the naming of the commission on which Secretary Day is to sit and its meeting in Paris on Oct. 1. It is not expected that he will leave his post at once, but he will probably sail in about a fortnight or three weeks, in order to meet Secretary Day here before the latter sails for Paris.

LONDON LIKES COL. HAY.

Postpones His American Trip Because of His Wife's Illness.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Yesterday's afternoon papers, without exception, express regret at the probable return of Ambassador Hay to the United States to succeed Secretary Day, and hope that he will see his way clear to decline the appointment to the State Department, as it would be a "pity to interrupt an Ambassadorial career promising great results for the future of the two nations."

The Westminster Gazette says: "While an American before all, none could have worked more effectually to foster the growing Anglo-American sentiment. The recall of Col. Hay, while a gain to his country, would be no slight loss to ours."

With reference to the report, The Times says:

"It is of itself evidence of the strength of the entente which recent events have brought about. It is not long since Lowell, Phelps, and Bayard were fiercely attacked in America because they made themselves too popular here. It is not so certain that it would be desirable to transfer Col. Hay, but it is quite certain that this country and its Government will be sorry to lose him, considering the delicate and difficult questions coming up for settlement. It would be consoling, however, to know that the American Foreign Office was in the hands of a man who had learned from actual observation what are the necessities of England's foreign policy. His place will not be easy to fill. Among the names mentioned, none is more justly respected throughout the United States than that of Mr. J. H. Choate, and no man would represent the United States better or be more welcome here."

The Daily News this morning expresses profound regret over the reported departure from London of Col. Hay, the American Ambassador, and says:

"Not even Lowell was more popular here in private as well as in public. He was the right man in the right place. There are strong reasons for not forcing the pace of the desired entente. Col. Hay in this respect has been eminently judicious—far more so than Mr. Chamberlain."

Regarding Col. Hay's successor, The Daily News says:

"Few Americans are better known or more welcome in English society than Mr. Reid."

ALL SPAIN IS RESIGNED.

Defeated Nation Philosophically Accepts the Peace Terms Prescribed by the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The dominant note of the press comment is philosophical resignation. The educated classes are not making any attempt to find scapegoats or to console themselves with vituperation of the victorious enemy. While severely criticising the shortsightedness and incompetence of the Government, they recognize that no one statesman or Cabinet, but the nation itself, is to blame.

"The colonies, instead of enriching, have impoverished the country. Columbus, in discovering the New World, was not Spain's benefactor, but her evil genius. Therefore one leading paper opposes the suggestion that his remains should be brought home from Havana. Magellan ought logically to be put in the same category as Columbus, but his evil influence on Spanish history is not yet generally recognised, for Seville is initiating a monument to him.

"It is argued that Spain ought to have concentrated her energies in developing her European possessions, and, if an outlet was required elsewhere that she ought to have chosen Northern Africa, where she is now no longer free to extend her political influence.

"The lower classes seem animated by a corresponding spirit of fatalistic resignation. I can perceive nowhere any symptoms of dangerous popular excitement. Madrid was never more quiet and orderly. Last night one of the poorest and most populous quarters of the city celebrated an annual nocturnal fête. The people enjoyed themselves as usual in a joyous, light-hearted fashion.

"Similar tranquillity prevails in the provinces. Fortunately, the harvest everywhere is abundant. The alarmists now point to the dangers which will arise from the return of the repatriated army, but the Government has taken ample precaution.

"It is expected that the evacuation of Cuba will not be completed until December. Press telegrams from Havana state that despite the disappointment in military circles, the news of peace was, on the whole, well received, and that a rapid increase of material prosperity is anticipated."

SPANISH SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Duke Almodovar de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored. Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next Cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the Cortes. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is hopeful that the Ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns, and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

CHICAGOANS TO DISCUSS PEACE

Effort to Learn Public Opinion Upon the Proper Position for the Government to Take.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Arrangements are being made for a conference of the leading manufacturers and business men of this State for the purpose of securing an expression of representative opinions on the question as to what position this Government ought to take for the furtherance and development of its trade and commerce in the formulation of the treaty of peace with Spain.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at the Union League Club, in this city, Aug. 25, at an informal dinner. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, and Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana have been invited to be present and express their views.

It developed after the peace protocol was signed that President McKinley was canvassing public sentiment to ascertain the desires of the manufacturing and business interests of the country as to how the treaty of peace should be concluded, and it is with this end in view that leading manufacturers took hold of the matter.

The Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has been directed to write every Governor in the Union and obtain from him a statement as to what, in his opinion, the Government should do in the matter, and also ask each Governor if the sentiment in his State is for or against the retention of the territory that has fallen into our hands through the fortunes of war. These letters will be read at the conference.

LEE WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

If a Report from Washington Is to be Believed, the General Will Be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will enter the Senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by Gen. Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"'Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, Gen. Lee said: "I shall be a candidate for United States Senator."'"

CARLISTS ALL READY TO RISE.

Pretender Awaits Arrival of Cuban Army—Thinks Soldiers Ripe for Revolt, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:

"The troops sent in pursuit of the band of Carlists which appeared recently at Alcala de Chisvero, in Valencia, failed to capture the members of the band, owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are all Carlists, and feed and conceal the fugitives and give their pursuers false information.

"Many prominent Carlists have settled at Bayonne, Biarritz, and St. Jean de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, as many did previous to the last Carlist rising, their object being to establish easy contact with the

Continued on Page 2.

THE ROUGH RIDERS LAND AT MONTAUK

Col. Roosevelt and His Men and Gen. Wheeler Now in Camp.

SEVENTY-FIRST BOYS ASHORE.

A Battalion of That Regiment Also Comes on the St. Paul.

Col. Roosevelt Declares He Is "Disgracefully Healthy"—He Makes a Statement Regarding the Regiment.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 15.—The 680 Rough Riders who arrived here yesterday from Santiago on the transport Miami disembarked at the Iron Pier shortly after noon to-day, and the reception they met was almost sufficient to recompense them for the many sufferings they had undergone. Unlike the other troops, whose landing was effected in the presence of an admiring but silent crowd, tumultuous cheering, loud shouts of "Welcome home!" and words of encouragement greeted the returning troopers. But proud as they must have felt to be thus welcomed, they gave no outward signs of joy.

Col. Downs and two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, were also landed from the St. Louis. They were immediately marched off to the isolation camp, and are not to be allowed to communicate with anybody until the five days' period of incubation has elapsed.

The former auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived here to-day with the entire First Battalion of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. The following is a list of the officers who accompany the battalion: Field and Staff—Major J. H. Whittle, commanding; Battalion Adjt. W. F. Crockett and Assistant Surgeon Lemon; Company D, Capt. W. H. Linson, Lieuts. W. Rockwell and G. H. Wilson; Company C, Capt. F. Heindsman and Lieuts. A. S. Robertson and W. M. Gallagher; Company A, Capt. E. De K. Townsend and Lieuts. P. H. Short and W. F. Weiss; Company G, Capt. A. J. Bleecker and Lieut. H. Maslin. Other officers on the St. Paul are Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, Majors A. C. Sharp, Philip Reade, M. W. Wood, and M. C. Hutchins, Capt. F. H. Lord, First Lieuts. George S. Cartwright and W. P. Jackson, Second Lieut. L. F. Munson and Volunteer Aid A. C. Munos.

More Yellow Fever Found.

The first positive case of yellow fever was diagnosed at the detention hospital to-day and three other cases under suspicion. All come from the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, and landed her passengers this afternoon. In all fifty-five sick men from that vessel were accommodated at the hospital with two of acute dysentery, which will in all probability prove fatal.

The strictest form of quarantine is placed around the men taken from the infested vessel, and for that reason detailed information regarding them has so far been unobtainable.

The Rough Riders were in too wretched condition to substantially appreciate the noisy greetings of their comrades. Their spirits were low and their bodies weak. It was all they could do to drag themselves along the road to the point of assembly, where the weakest men were huddled in wagons to be taken to the detention hospital and the stronger ones formed in line to march to their camp, some two miles away. One man, however, gave no evidence of having passed through the tortures of the Cuban campaign, and that was Col. Theodore Roosevelt. To use his own language, he was "disgracefully healthy."

His manner had lost none of its old-time vigor. His complexion was ruddy and healthy, and it did not seem as if he had lost a pound of flesh. Standing on the bridge of the Miami as she made her way slowly to the pier, he looked the picture of health. He was at once recognized by his many friends who were waiting near the dock, and the cheering at once began. About 100 Rough Riders had assembled to greet their commander, and they kept up the yelling and shouting in true country fashion.

Regulars on the Dead Line.

It was 10:45 when the Miami weighed anchor some three miles out, and half an hour later she was at the pier. Some fifteen minutes were consumed in making her fast, and the crowd at once began to surge toward the dock. Seeing the impossibility of keeping the eager spectators back with the few sentries at his command, Capt. Abbott Edwards of the First United States Cavalry, who was in charge of the landing, ordered a troop of his men from camp to do guard duty. The Rough Riders here had requested that privilege on the occasion of their comrades' arrival, but it was thought best to put regulars at the dead line. The crowd was driven back to within 100 yards of the dock, but this did not damp the ardor of the welcome they were about to extend to the heroes of El Caney and San Juan.

The first man off the Miami was Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. The veteran of two wars showed hardly any traces of the hard campaign in which he played such a prominent part. He walked down the gangplank with the agility of a boy. Beneath his white helmet his face looked perhaps thinner and more drawn than usual, but his eyes sparkled with joy at the home-coming, and as cheer after cheer went up for him he ran to the end of the pier and raised his helmet in acknowledgment. He wore a spotless half-dress coat, riding breeches and leggins, and by his side swung a heavy machete incased in a thick leather scabbard, one of the mementos he brought with him from the scene of war. Mrs. John A. Logan, who with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and a Miss Babcock, was among the spectators, made her way to the lines and shook hands with the General.

Col. Roosevelt Following.

Immediately following Gen. Wheeler came Col. Roosevelt. He was attired in a new brown canvas uniform, his blouse encircled by a cartridge belt and a pistol fastened at the back. He wore the regulation army hat and a pair of ordinary leggins. Barely had he stepped on the pier when Gen. Young, the commander of Camp Wikoff, ran up to him, threw one arm around his neck, and with the other hand shook that of the Colonel for fully five minutes. The cordial meeting of the two men, one a soldier of many years' experience and the other of but a few weeks, and the tribute of the superior officer to the gallantry of the volunteer, expressed in so frank and public manner, brought forth another storm of cheers, in which even the guards could not help joining.

Douglas Robinson and Dr. Cowles were on hand to greet the Colonel, and he found himself the centre of an admiring group of officers and civilians, who, in order to get an opportunity to talk to him, dragged him to the dead line. To the question of "How are you feeling, Colonel?" he answered, "Well, I am disgracefully healthy. Really, I am ashamed of myself, feeling so well and strong, with all these poor fellows suffering and so weak they can hardly stand. But I tell you we had a bully fight. This is a fine regiment, all a lot of crack-a-jacks."

A friend told Col. Roosevelt that he had heard Mr. Croker had felt very much exercised when the report came that the Colonel of the Rough Riders was wounded. Mr. Roosevelt gave no reply, and went on saying something about his regiment. He said, however, that he had not been wounded, merely grazed on the wrist, and showed that part of his arm which was slightly scarred. Before leaving the group of men around him he said: "I want you all to bear witness that I have not said a word except about the regiment, and that is worth while talking about."

Landing of the Troops.

Of the troops on board, Troop C, Lieut. Johnson commanding, and Troop F, Capt. Dodd, both of the United States Army, were first landed. They also had a number of comrades waiting for them, and were repeatedly cheered.

Capt. Dodd received an especially enthusiastic welcome from his brother officers. He was one of the wounded at Bloody Bend, San Juan River, having been shot in the head, but he remained with his troop until he was carried from the field in an exhausted condition.

While the regulars were disembarking the remnant of the Third Cavalry band, which also came on the Miami, played on the pier, starting with "Rally Round the Flag," and ending with "Marching Through Georgia." These inspiring airs, however, could not quicken the pace of the tired men. They dragged themselves wearily over the path to the place assigned to them on the beach, and, with the exception of the officers, hardly a man evinced any interest in his surrounding or paid any attention to the enthusiasm of the crowd. After a wait of over an hour the Rough Riders finally began their march from the ship. First came Major Hersey, to whom Col. Roosevelt had temporarily surrendered the lead of the column. Troop C came immediately behind. The men filed slowly past, but faintly responding to the loud greetings of the crowd and the waving of handkerchiefs by the few men. Troop E was next in line, and at the head of the column the American standard was carried side by side with the flag of Arizona. It had been given to the men by the women of that Territory, at Prescott, and was the first flag to be posted on a Spanish blockhouse.

Troop A, which followed, presented a sorry appearance. In all there were barely thirty men and hardly one with energy enough to hold up his head.

A comrade standing near the line as it passed wiped his eyes with his handkerchief as he remarked, "My God, there are not half the men there that left."

Some of the Other Troopers.

Next in line was Troop B, whose commander, Capt. McClintock, was wounded, and is at present in a hospital in New York. Troop F, under command of Capt. Maximilian Luna, followed. The gallant little Captain was frequently cheered, and one man, Trooper Sinnett, came in for a good deal of applause from his comrades. He had deserted his troop in Tampa when the Rough Rider detachment left, and made his way to Cuba in a transport, for fear he would not see active service.

"Well, did you get what you wanted?" shouted one of the men to Sinnett. "Yes," he replied, weakly, "I believe I did," and trudged on. Troop G, under Lieut. Greenway, the Yale football player, and Troop K, under Lieut. Woodbury Kane, came next. Lieut. Kane looked well and marched with a firm step. His troop carried a guidon given to it by the women of San Antonio, Texas. At the time of presentation the women impressed upon the minds of the soldiers that the little flag was not a dress parade affair, but should be carried in battle. The result of that injunction was visible. It was almost in tatters.

The rear was brought up by the ill-fated troop, the original commander of which, Capt. Allyn K. Capron, was among the first to fall, his successor, Lieut. Thomas, was wounded, and the First Sergeant was the late Hamilton Fish, Jr. "Will" Tiffany and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, also members of this troop, are both convalescent in the Sixth Cavalry Hospital, near Santiago.

After the several troops had marched to the beach immediately below the docks they were allowed to squat until the wagons for the transfer of their baggage arrived. Col. Roosevelt mounted a horse placed at his disposal by a cavalry officer and again became the centre of a group composed principally of newspaper correspondents. He would not make any formal statement, however, saying that as soon as he found leisure he would give a detailed account of his regiment's actions. Meantime, he pointed to three tall, athletic young men who were the last of the rapidly passing columns.

"There are three well-known athletes and college men," he said. "Bull of Harvard and Wrenn and Larned, the tennis champions, and if any man can tell them from any cow puncher in the whole outfit he's a dandy." All three were sunburned, and showed unmistakable signs of a hard campaign, but they were, notwithstanding, about as strong as any of the men in the regiment. Bull had a toothbrush stuck through his hatband, the only mark of civilization he had been able to keep. None of the athletes would talk of his experiences. "Too tired," each said, and all looked it.

The March to Camp.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the Rough Riders received the order to march to their camp, and as they plodded through the ankle-deep sand under the broiling sun their weak condition became even more apparent. The first flush of excitement caused by touching home soil was spent, and the reaction set in. A number of women standing on the side of the line of march sobbed as they saw the miserable plight of the troopers.

Two men—George McCarter and William Whalen—both from Prescott, Ariz., unable to walk any further, lay down in the shade. Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Downs, the wife of the Colonel of the Seventy-first New York, and Miss Babcock stumbled across them. Noticing the worn-out condition of the men, they offered them a basket of fruit. The men eagerly ate a pear, and the thankful look they bestowed on the donors brought tears to the eyes of the women.

The fruit seemed to revive the men, and as soon as McCarter could utter a few words he asked Mrs. Logan her name. She told him her name, and upon learning that she was Gen. Logan's widow he made an effort to shake hands with her. The women staid with the two sick soldiers until they were taken away. Both men declared that next to "Buckeye" O'Neill, they loved Col. Roosevelt more than any officer in the regiment.

Major O'Neill, before his promotion, was Captain of their troop. He led them up the hill where he met his death. He had been warned not to advance so rapidly by the officers of the Ninth Infantry, who were close by. He was just about to lead his command around the hill when a bullet struck him in the mouth and, piercing the vertebrae of the neck, killed him instantly.

Colonel Highly Praised.

All the Rough Riders were loud in praise of their Colonel, for the liberal manner in which he treated them. They say he spent a great deal of money from his own pocket buying extra provisions for them at every opportunity. They complained bitterly, however, of the way in which they had been treated on board the Miami. For five days they said they had nothing warm except coffee. It was a continual round of hardtack and bacon, as the fresh beef they had was tainted and unfit to eat. Besides, the hardtack was moldy, and, sick as they were, it was absolutely impossible to eat it.

Had it not been for the Red Cross Society the men would have fared little better in the detention camp here. Enough rations were provided for them, but they were the same hardtack and beans they had before leaving and they were heartily sick of it. As soon as they were removed to the detention camp, however, the Red Cross people sent [illegible] pounds of fresh provisions and delicacies down to them, and for the first time in many a day they enjoyed a feast.

The sick among them were removed to the detention hospital, and received the best of treatment. None of the cases are serious, and within a few days all are expected to be on their feet.

One death was reported on the trip. Sergt. West of Troop A died last Thursday of dysentery, and was buried at sea with military honors.

Although no contagious diseases were found on the Miami, the men were put in quarantine for five days. The quarantine was at first considered nominal, and soon the camp was overrun with Rough Riders and regulars, who took the shortest cut across to the lunchroom near the depot. Their presence was soon discovered, however, and Capt. Fuller of the Ninth Cavalry, who is acting as Provost Marshal, sent a guard out to round the men up and send them back to the detention camp.

For some reason, inexplicable to the hospital authorities, the ambulance service was extremely slow, and in every shady place sick men from the regulars and Rough Riders were discovered. Some of them were so sick that they lay down in the sand and sobbed like children. They were unstrung and their nerves were shattered. Bystanders did what they could for them, and when finally the ambulances arrived the sufferers were piled in and driven off with all possible speed.

Col. Roosevelt's Statement.

Col. Roosevelt made this statement late this afternoon:

"Of course I am proud of my regiment. There was never such another. In fifty days it was raised, organized, equipped, armed, mounted, put into transports, carried to Cuba and put through two victorious fights. That's the record that I think will be hard to beat. It is mainly a Southwestern regiment, from New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. We have men from almost every State in the Union, Maine, California, New York, Massachusetts, Texas, Louisiana—everywhere—and it is a thoroughly American regiment.

"I think we have about every race and every religion of our people represented, though the men are 90 per cent. native born. Of the last five promotions I recommended from the ranks to the grade of Second Lieutenant, one was a Jew, one a Catholic, and two Protestants. The religion of the fifth I know nothing about. We have men from East and West—Indians, half breeds, and whites. We judge each man purely on his merits. If he can fight and march and has the knack of commanding men, he will go up.

"The grand work of the regiment is due largely to the cowpuncher—the man who has herded cattle on the great plains for a living—and next to him comes the Rocky Mountain miner, who has also usually been a small ranchman; then the professional hunter, the mining engineer and civil engineer, the packer, and, mixed with them, the college athlete and the man who has always been fond of rough out-of-door sports. They all go in together without a hitch. Four of the men were New York policemen, one of whom, Hayward, a gallant fellow, was killed. We have two clergymen in the regiment, and they fought splendidly."

A humorous recollection of one of his preachers stirred in Col. Roosevelt's mind and he broke out laughing. "You should have seen him," he said. "one morning, sitting just below the bomb proof, where the shrapnel kept cracking over his hat. They couldn't reach him and he knew it, so, though they touched the brim of his hat at times, he sat perfectly placid, breaking the beans for his coffee with the butt of his revolver and minded the bullets no more than if there had never been any. He was a game preacher.

"Ninety-five per cent. of my men had at one time or another herded cattle on horseback, or hunted big game with the rifle. There were, therefore, natural riders and good shots, used to out of door; dead game lot; intelligent, so we could discipline them. They were not used to it, but it was astonishing how quickly they became used to it.

"In the essentials of discipline they were as good as any men could be. They yielded most prompt obedience, and were just as good in policing the camp and keeping guard as on the march or in the fight. Very many of them had been under fire before. They had been Indian traders in Arizona, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in New Mexico, Marshals and Deputy Marshals in the Indian Territory. Scores of them had been in hard fights with Indians and white desperadoes.

"They formed a nucleus the minute the fighting began. Then they all took naturally to it. They scrapped by nature, I suppose. Perhaps it isn't very elegant language, but it is a fact. One of my best men, a Georgian named Crocket, had been an internal revenue officer, camping against moonshiners, pretty good practice for steadying nerves. He was wounded in the Santiago fight.

"Our first fight was at Las Quasimas. It is the veriest nonsense to speak of that as an ambush, as some coffee coolers in the extreme rear at first reported. We knew just where the Spaniards were, and Gen. Young with the First and Tenth Regulars arranged with Col. Wood, who had the Rough Riders, that they should march by different routes and hit the Spaniard's right and left wings at the same time. We struck them almost exactly together. It was a mountainous country, covered with thick jungle, and before a pass, defended by double our number, we made a brisk fight and suffered some loss of course, but we forced it.

"An advance guard discovered the Spanish outposts and we then deployed our men in battle order for the foemen. In this fight gallant Capt. Capron was killed. He was a splendid fellow, a finished soldier, knowing every detail of his profession, of splendid physique, and literally dauntless courage. Ham Fish was slain beside him. He was fighting just as gallantly. Fish had enlisted as a private, and had already risen to be probably the very best non-commissioned officer in the entire regiment.

"In the same fight one of Capron's men, an Indian named Isabel, was shot four times and continued fighting through it all. Another man named Sievers was shot above the hips when we were in a pretty hot corner. After a minute he sank and we propped him behind a tree and gave him his rifle and canteen. He kept on firing until we charged forward. I supposed he was mortally wounded and he was sent to the hospital, but to my astonishment he turned up in camp, walking all the way out, a week or two later, and has been with us ever since.

"Another man named Powland, a carpenter from Santa Fé, was shot through the side. He kept in the firing line until I noticed the blood on him and sent him back to the hospital, but he returned in about fifteen minutes and staid with us to the end of the fight. He was then sent to the rear to the hospital, and told he would have to be shipped North, whereupon he escaped that night and walked out to the front to join us. He was by my side all through the Santiago fight. On the last day of June I took command of the regiment. Col. Wood had been put in command of the brigade on the morning of the big fight on July 1. We were at first held in reserve, many of our men being killed or wounded before we had a chance to fire a shot. It was at this time that Capt. O'Neill of Arizona was killed, a man who ranked with Capron in value to the regiment, a man as gallant as he was efficient.

"At last we got the order to support the regular cavalry and make an assault on the San Juan hill. Moving forward, we had the honor to be the first to break through the line of Spanish intrenchment, storming the hills on the right of our front together with the Ninth Cavalry and fragments of the other regiments of the cavalry division, the First, the Third, the Sixth, and the Tenth.

"When we captured this hill, we first turned our fire on a hill to our left, which was soon after carried by the infantry, and we then rushed another line of intrenchments on the hills in our front. Having taken these we swung to the left and drove the Spaniards before us until we took the chain of hills which immediately fronted the city of Santiago. These repeated charges of course caused much confusion in all the regiments, and we of the cavalry, when he had taken the chain of hills, found all our six regiments greatly mixed. I was the highest officer left on the extreme front, and had a portion of all six cavalry regiments under me, and I shall always cherish the liveliest feeling of brotherhood and respect for the officers and men, not only of my own regiment, but of the entire cavalry division, with, and alongside of whom I fought on that day and the days succeeding.

"Word was sent to me to intrench and take the hills, and that night we dug trenches. We hadn't any food, but luckily in the last block house we captured, we found the dinners of the Spanish officers still cooking, and we divided them up and ate them with much relish. About one in ten of our men got a Spanish blanket. The others went without. For the next three days the men had to fight most of the day and dig most of the night, while their food and bedding were of course of the scantiest. But they didn't grumble or utter a word of complaint. They were just as ready to fight when the Spaniards made an attack at 3 o'clock in the morning, although they were hungry and shivering from lying out at night, drenched by the tropical rains, as they had been to fight in the day time on full stomachs."

ROUGH RIDERS ENTERTAINED.

Residents of Jersey City Give Them a Dinner—Applause for Roosevelt—Allen's Lion Cub.

The Rough Riders who have been staying in Jersey City were honored with a banquet last evening by the citizens of the Ninth Ward of Jersey City, at Philip's Hall, Montgomery Street and Bergen Avenue. They had received orders to march to Camp Wikoff yesterday, but Alderman Scott, Louis Stubenvoll, and other residents of the Ninth Ward who were making arrangements for the banquet telegraphed to Gen. Young at Montauk on Sunday, and asked that the troopers might be allowed to stay over Monday night. They received an answer from Gen. Young acceding to their request, and so the men will leave this morning.

A large crowd assembled in front of the hall early in the evening, and when about 9 o'clock the Rough Riders who have been staying in the Fourth Regiment Armory came marching up, preceded by a band of music, the crowd cheered and red fire was burned and Roman candles were let off.

As the military guests came up stairs the officers, Capt. S. A. McGinnis, Major La Motte, and Lieut. "Hal" Sayre, Jr., were received by the Committee on Arrangements and were ushered into the front dining room, and the men were taken into the rear rooms, where they sat down to table fifty at a time, as there were not enough tables and chairs for all.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of ex-Alderman Frank Scott, ex-Assemblyman James F. Blackshard, W. R. Harrison, Louis Stubenvoll, William J. Alberts, John Cable, and Chester Wolverton. Among the other invited guests were ex-Mayor Wanser, who acted as toastmaster; Judge Herbert Potts, David A. Platt, Daniel Y. Lewis, George M. Christian, E. V. Roberts, A. W. Brice, George W. Cottrell, Charles Stivers, John Graham, Andrew Anderson, Jr., R. McDonald, and Frank Coghill.

No speakers had been appointed for the evening, and so after coffee had been served the privates were called into the front rooms, and Toastmaster Wanser called in Mr. Benson to make a few remarks.

The speaker said that he had just returned from that part of the country where the Rough Riders hailed from, and had familiarized himself with their mode of life there, and then eulogized the men who had been at the helm of State during critical periods, Washington, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln, and now McKinley. Nevertheless, he went on to say, the victories were won not by the commanders but by the privates and their officers who knew how to shoot and did shoot, and who had placed the Stars and Stripes in a position from which they will never be lowered.

Capt. McGinnis Makes a Speech.

When Capt. McGinnis rose in response to a request for a speech he was greeted with loud cheers, and began by apologizing that he was a poor orator, but convinced his hearers that he was a good and enthusiastic speaker as well as good soldier.

He regretted several times that he and his men had not had the privilege of going to the front and participating in the assault up San Juan hill.

"Our own record," he went on to say, "was not the brightest. But the soldier record of my regiment I regard as the brightest of the war. I did not get the opportunity to show what my troop could do in the charge up that hill. If we had been there, there would have been a cyclone."

Capt. McGinnis spoke very feelingly of his old Colonel, Wood, who was always cool, and who had a warm heart for his men, and then spoke of a conversation he had had with the commander of the Second Regiment of regular cavalry and another cavalry commander, who said that it took a man two years to become a good cavalryman. Then he added:

"Col. Roosevelt selected for his regiment men who knew how to manage their horses, use their Winchesters, and were quite as skilled as the regulars if they were not quite as pretty. They could put a bullet from a carbine where it ought to go every time.

"It was said that they only needed the necessary discipline; that they could not crack their heels together; but this regiment was not going to the war for that purpose, but to act in unison, to concentrate their action, and act as one man. That we did in sixty days, and we showed those fellows that we could do as well as any of them.

"In conclusion, I would say that you are all admirers of our Col. Roosevelt. [Applause.] I'm not talking politics, but I don't want him to leave our regiment."

"What's the matter with making him Governor?" exclaimed a guest.

"He is good for anything," replied Capt. McGinnis, "because he is so just. He is unpleasant for those who don't do their duty, but very good for those that do. He is the biggest man that it is my pleasure to know personally. He is a good fighting American."

Three cheers were given for Capt. McGinnis as he sat down, and then more for "Teddy" Roosevelt and the Rough Riders.

A call was then made for Private Lawrence Ney Montgomery, the orator of Troop I. His mother, he said, was a niece of Marshal Ney, and he was born in Hempstead, Texas, where he held the office of Deputy Sheriff at the time that he enlisted in the Rough Riders. His speech was one of thanks to the citizens of Jersey City for their courtesies to the Rough Riders.

Allen's Lion Cub Raised Ructions.

The cougar or lion cub which the Rough Riders say is their mascot came near proving a "hoodoo" for Trooper Charles Green yesterday morning. The lion, which is a female, rejoices in the name of Josephine. It was caught in the Arizona mountains by Trooper George Allen. When he joined the Rough Riders he presented the cub to Troop I, but was appointed its keeper. When the troop reached Jersey City, Allen took Josephine's cage to the Fourth Regiment Armory. He slept on the floor near the cage, and while he was on guard Josephine always behaved herself.

On Sunday, however, Allen was sent to the City Hospital suffering from malarial fever. In his absence Josephine proved restless. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she got out of her cage, the door of which had been carelessly left open, and started on a tour of inspection.

The first stop she made was beside Trooper Green, who lay wrapped in his blanket in the place where Allen used to sleep. Whether Josephine mistook Green for Allen and wished to rouse him or was bent on making a meal of him will never be known. What she did was to make a vigorous bite at Green's foot.

She caught his toes in her mouth, and he awoke with a yell that made the sleeping troopers around him think their camp had been attacked by a horde of Spaniards. The matter was soon explained, and then it was found that Josephine was quite as badly frightened as her human friends, and had quietly darted back to her cage. The door of the cage was fastened, and the rest of the night passed quietly.

When the six troops of the Second United States Cavalry, numbering 600 men, bound for Montauk, passed through Jersey City yesterday morning on their way to the camp, they attracted much attention. The troops were E, H, I, K, L, and M, in command of Major William M. Wallace, and they had a brass band. The men occupied two passenger trains, their horses three stock trains, and their supplies one train.

Thirty men of the regiment were left sick behind at Fort McPherson, Ga., while ten more were left ill at Washington. All who came in yesterday were able to march. They showed the effects of the exposure they had undergone in the Florida camp, where they were compelled to remain, while the other troops of the regiment were in Cuba.

IN MEMORY OF SERGT. HAYWOOD.

The Madison Street Police Station Draped in Black.

A group of policemen sat in the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. One of their number, a detective, had an afternoon paper and was reading of the arrival of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Montauk Point. An idea struck him, and jumping up he called attention to the fact that three months ago Policeman Henry H. Haywood of that precinct had thrown aside the uniform of the police and at the very first call gone to the front as one of Roosevelt's Sergeants.

"He is not with them," spoke the officer, sadly, "but it is not right to let his death go by without taking some action."

The others fell in with the suggestion at once. An impromptu meeting was held, and in a few minutes the Captain's permission had been obtained to drape the front of the station house in honor of the dead hero.

Last night a decorating firm called with a quantity of bunting and hung great streamers of black from the roof to the door. In the centre was a large placard containing the words:

IN MEMORIAM.
Henry H. Haywood,
an officer of this precinct and a Sergeant in
Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
Killed
July 3d, in the battle of
San Juan, Cuba.
Sergeant Company K.

Sergt. Haywood lived at 478 Pleasant Avenue. He was born in Wyoming, and is said to have no living relatives. He was an athlete, standing six feet and one inch, and weighing about 200 pounds. He was one of the first men accepted by Roosevelt. He was appointed to the police force on Dec. 3, 1896. Prior to his appointment as a policeman he was a sea captain.

Tug Chartered for Montauk.

In spite of the pressure of work in the Quartermaster's Department, occasioned by the arrival of the troops from Santiago, the work of shipping supplies to the camp at Montauk is going forward. Col. Kimball yesterday chartered the tug Alfred W. Booth, belonging to Michael Moran of this city. She will be used to tow transports at Fort Pond Bay, and her Captain, J. W. Kelly, has been ordered to report to Col. Hecker. The tug has been chartered by the day for a period of thirty days.

SHAFTER TO RETURN HOME.

Expects to Leave Santiago Saturday—Last of the Troops of His Corps to Sail on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A cable message was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Shafter from Santiago de Cuba saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next, and that he (Gen. Shafter) will start for home next Saturday.

All that now remains to be transported is the Third Division, commanded by Gen. Bates. These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry is attached to Gen. Bates's division, and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They will embark on one of the steamers sailing to-day or to-morrow for Montauk Point.

Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the Prairie and Badger, now at Guantanamo, to report to Gen. Shafter at Santiago to be used for transporting troops to Montauk Point. They will each carry about 500 men. Gen. Shafter asked for these vessels in order to hurry the embarkation of his troops.

LAWTON THANKS HIS SOLDIERS.

Recapitulates the Achievements of the Second Division in a Farewell Address.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The following is Gen. Lawton's address to his staff, a part of which will shortly return home:

"Headquarters Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.

"Being ordered to other duty, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and in so doing desires to express to the officers and enlisted men of his command his thanks for and appreciation of the gallant and soldierly manner in which the duties and labors required of them have been performed, the character of which is almost unparalleled in severity, danger, and importance.

"The Second Division, established a little more than two months ago, proceeded almost immediately to embark for the expedition to Santiago. Arriving off that coast, it was the first to disembark and the first American military force to land on Cuban soil. Without delay or waiting to secure rations, baggage, or other necessaries and conveniences of any kind, the division proceeded to Siboney, compelling the garrison there to retire and capturing the town.

"The division then resumed, in advance of the army, its march toward Santiago, laboring day and night, amid trying conditions, in marches, reconnoissances, and scouting, and, while covering the advance, fighting the decisive battle of El Caney. Unique in the character of its defenses and importance of its situation, Caney was defended with a stubborn resistance permitting of no surrender, and was carried by a charge such as is made only by American soldiers, killing, wounding, or capturing almost every Spaniard.

"Moving thence within an hour, without one man unaccounted for, toward Santiago and taking up a position on the right of the army and hastily intrenching, it was engaged with the enemy on the 2d of July. Extending to the right and covering the Bay of Santiago and threatening the safety of the Spanish ships, they sought safety in flight to the sea.

"Fighting by the daylight and digging all night, the division pressed forward to the right under the lines and within 150 yards of the enemy, the right resting on the Bay of Santiago. The memorable 17th of July came, and with it the surrender of the city and the Spanish army, and later the end of the war with Spain.

"When overtaken by the dreaded fever your courage, cheerfulness, and fortitude did not forsake you. When the history of the wars for Cuban independence is written, the Second Division will deserve and receive a full page on every important occurrence that led up to its successful termination.

"To my staff I desire to acknowledge special obligation for most loyal and faithful duties well performed under circumstances and conditions too trying to be described.

H. W. LAWTON,
"Major General United States Volunteers, Commanding Second Division, Fifth Corps."

TRANSPORTS SAIL FROM CUBA.

The Breakwater and City of Macon Bringing Two Regiments.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The transport Breakwater sailed this morning with the Twelfth Infantry. The City of Macon will sail this afternoon with the Seventeenth Regiment.

The Leona leaves to-morrow with Battery G of the Fourth Artillery, the remnants of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the Gatling gun detachments, and Col. Parker's two companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

The Clinton has arrived from Tampa with medical supplies and several doctors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon Havard cables from Santiago that the Olivette will sail to-day with 200 non-infected patients. She will touch at Fort Monroe for instructions and probably will be ordered to continue to Montauk Point.

MAY CALL DEWEY HOME.

Congressman Burton of Ohio Says His Advice Is Needed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton arrived home to-day, and, in discussing the peace terms, he said: "I don't think our information about the Philippines is sufficient to enable us to speak definitely on what should be done. My impression is that the Administration is likely to call Admiral Dewey home, certainly unless troublous times arise at Manila so that his presence will be required there.

"He is not only a splendid fighter, but a man who is diplomatic and of broad views. The information we have received from that direction within the past few weeks makes the problem rather more difficult of solution, and renders annexation or a protectorate much less desirable than appeared to be the case several months ago. We have been led to suppose that the islanders were an extremely docile people, anxious to be free from the rule of Spain, and equally anxious for annexation to the United States.

"It now seems that the predominant influences there are not friendly to annexation and we have learned a great deal of the turbulent character of the people and of the confusion and difficulty which would be sure to arise from an attempt to assume control of the islands."

FOURTH ARMY CORPS' CAMP.

Coppinger's Headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., Named Camp Wheeler.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 15.—The first general orders issued by Adjt. Edwards of the Fourth Army Corps were published to-day and designated his headquarters Camp Wheeler. Gen. Coppinger was congratulated on all sides for the compliment bestowed upon the cavalry leader and Congressman from this district.

The officers on Gen. Coppinger's staff moved to their permanent headquarters to-day. The building has not been wired for electric lights, but that will be done to-morrow, and their home will then be ideal in every respect.

The Fifth United States and Second Ohio Cavalry Regiments, which were under orders to go from Tampa to Montauk Point, have been added to Gen. Coppinger's corps in order to take advantage of this camp, and will arrive to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—342 East Forty-first Street; O. Borden; damage, $100.
10:15 A. M.—208 West Eighty-third Street; Emma Tiffany; damage slight.
8:10 P. M.—30 Essex Street; Max Schwartz; damage slight.
9 P. M.—533 West Forty-fifth Street; William Mitchell; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—222 West Twenty-first Street; William Strong; no damage.

CUBAN ARMY TO BE DISBANDED?

Reported Decision by American Officers and Cuban Leaders.

GEN. GARCIA WAS PRESENT

Men to be Paid Off by This Country, it is Said.

Will Involve an Expenditure of $15,000,000, but Is Essential to the Island's Prosperity.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15—11 P. M.—A secret meeting was held to-night at the Palace between the commanding officers of the American army and the Cuban leaders.

The strictest secrecy was maintained, but it can be said with good authority that Gen. Garcia was present.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half.

The information obtained is to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed, and that it was resolved to disband the Cuban army, and that the United States should pay the men off.

This involves the expenditure of $15,000,000, but it is most important to the prosperity of the island, whose wealth is entirely agricultural, nobody, planter or farmer, daring to cultivate his lands while insurgent bands are in the field raiding and burning.

CUBANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Party of Agitators at Santiago Seeking to Foment a Revolt Against American Authority.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The attitude of the people here is one of sullen hostility toward America. The better class in Cuba, it is true, favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate; but they are influenced by a party of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order.

This inflammatory clique, which demands suppression with an iron hand, urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans, and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and excites popular discontent.

The agitators advise the Cubans to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities, and to look upon the armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account, and not binding upon the free and independent State of Cuba, whose liberating army, they declare, not only repudiates pacification but will ignore the armistice to the point of continuing to wage war and shoot every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source.

The influence exerted by such a body of men against law and order is formidable. It is already felt among certain classes who refuse to work or serve the Government until a clear statement of the freedom and independence of their country is made.

A knowledge of this condition is imperative to the molding of future policy and to explain whatever harsh steps may be rendered necessary in dealing with the insurgents.

LIEUT. HOBSON DELAYED.

Experiments to be Made To-day—He Attends the Performance at the Casino.

Lieut. Hobson was seen yesterday at the Army and Navy Club and asked about his final experiments with the apparatus to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. He said: "Owing to a delay in the arrival of some of the air bags from Boston, we have found it necessary to postpone our final experiments until Tuesday."

Lieut. Hobson went on to say that the expedition would start from Pier 18 East River early this morning, and would consist of two wrecking tugs of the Merritt Company, which will proceed to Stapleton, S. I., where the various tests will be made. Four bags will be tested—two large and two small ones. These will be sunk in crates, heavily ballasted, instead of being bound with straps and ropes attached to heavy weights, which latter method has been found to injure the bags. The large bags have a capacity of 400 cubic feet of air, and will be tested with three series of safety valves.

"If the experiments are completed to-morrow," said the Lieutenant, "I expect to start for the South to-morrow evening."

He would not say whether he would proceed to Santiago direct or stop at Washington and report the results of the trial with the wrecking company's apparatus.

Lieut. Hobson dined with a party of friends on the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria, and then went to the Casino, to see "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In the theatre party besides the Lieutenant was Miss Hobson, his sister; Capt. Frank D. Garretty, retired, of the United States Army; Col. G. F. Hinton, and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Bertron. They occupied a box on the lower tier, the Lieutenant keeping in the shadow.

At the end of the first act, stirred by some of the patriotic hits, some one called for three cheers for "the hero Hobson," and they were given with enthusiasm. Capt. Garretty then almost forced Lieut. Hobson to the front of the box, where he was at once recognized. A storm of cheering and handclapping followed, during which the Lieutenant continued bowing affably and smiling pleasantly. Cheer after cheer was given and there were calls for a speech, but the Lieutenant could not be induced to say anything. It was nearly fifteen minutes before the audience became quiet.

During the play thereafter, at every reference to the military or naval exploits, all eyes were turned toward the Lieutenant's box. After the show a crowd pressed to the box and almost prevented the Lieutenant leaving. He shook hands with a large number, and bowed right and left. Again and again some one would call for three cheers, and they were always shouted with heartiness. Followed by an admiring crowd, the Lieutenant escorted his sister to a cab, entered himself, and drove to the San Remo, where his sister is staying. Later he went to the Army and Navy Club, where he remained as the guest of Capt. Garretty.

PEACE JUBILEE IN ST. LOUIS.

Veiled Prophet Week to Take on a Patriotic Character.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—Mayor Ziegenhein announced to-day that he would issue a proclamation for a general jubilee and celebration in honor of the signing of peace. There will be a parade, band concerts, and speaking by some of the principal orators of the country.

The St. Louis Congressmen will be present, and Mayors of surrounding towns will be asked to assist in the celebration. President McKinley will be invited to come and assist in the festivities of that day, while the business houses of the city will be closed.

This celebration will take place the same week as the annual Fall festivities of the Veiled Prophet, and will be known as Peace Jubilee Day. The date has not yet been decided upon.

MEN WHO MAY MAKE PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

petty local leaders in the Basque Provinces and in Navarre. Spanish detectives have been dispatched by the Government to watch them.

"The fact that all letters from Don Carlos are now taken into Spain by couriers is regarded as proof that they contained orders to his followers and, therefore, must not fall into the hands of the Government.

"Carlist recruiting agents in several parts of Spain are offering men two pesetas a day. A Carlist Colonel has been arrested at Barcelona.

"Accounts sent to Spain by visitors to Don Carlos, at Lucerne, have occasioned the greatest alarm, and, despite public declarations, it is clear that everything is ready for a Carlist rising immediately upon the conclusion of the peace negotiations. It is believed that Don Carlos will wait until the army returns from Cuba before ordering an insurrection, as he hopes the Cuban army will return discontented and ripe for revolution. Carlist agents have been working in Cuba for months past."

A special dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there:

"Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the Government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too-devoted followers."

MAIL SERVICE TO SPAIN.

Communication Likely to be Re-established in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The mail service between the United States and Spain will be resumed promptly so far as this country is concerned. The two countries being practically at peace, the officials here see no reason why mail passing between them should be opened and censored, as during the war. Hereafter these restrictions will be removed. Although no word to that effect has come from Spain, the presumption is a similar course will be adopted by that Government.

Steps will be taken soon by the Post Office Department looking to the resumption of regular mail communication between the United States and Cuba and Puerto Rico.

PEACE NEWS STOPPED FIGHT.

KEY WEST, Aug. 15.—To the torpedo boat Cushing, commanded by Lieut. Albert Gleaves, will doubtless go the distinction of having had the last naval engagement of the Spanish-American war. Had the peace negotiations been protracted a little longer the Cushing would unquestionably have ended the conflict by gloriously avenging its beginning, when Ensign Bagley and his four comrades of the Winslow were killed at Cardenas. At the very moment the orders for raising the blockade reached the Cushing she was making in for the three Spanish gunboats, which had wrecked her sister boat, intent on sinking them or herself going down in the effort. They were the Ligera, Alerta, and Antonio Lopez.

A few days previously the Cushing destroyed six small sloops and a two-masted schooner, the Triumpho, of twenty-five tons.

The Cushing had been ordered, with the Gwin, to go to Cardenas to prevent inland traffic between that place and Santa Clara. They put into Cardenas Bay last Thursday. Here the two-masted schooner Triumpho was sighted at anchor on the east side of Hijo Key, about a mile distant. The torpedo boats could not enter the shallow water, so a cutting out expedition, composed of a boat from each of the torpedo boats, both commanded by Cadet David Boyd of the Cushing, who is a survivor of the Maine, was sent in. As they approached the schooner her crew abandoned her. She was anchored on a lee shore, and a fresh wind made it impossible to get her off, so Cadet Boyd, acting under orders, set fire to and destroyed her.

On Friday both the dauntless little fighters again went into the bay, further to the westward, and found a few sloops standing out, all the other vessels having scurried back toward the town. The Gwin gave chase to one sloop, and after firing many shells, hove her to. The Cushing was meanwhile chasing a second vessel, but the latter had too big a lead, and, abandoning the pursuit, the Cushing went to the Gwin's assistance. The latter's prize had six Spaniards on board, and the two torpedo boats were about to tow her out when the three Spanish gunboats which wrecked the Winslow were seen getting under way. A good fight was promised, and to save time the sloop was abandoned, the Spaniards on board of her showering blessings on their magnanimous captors.

The decks of the torpedo boats were again cleared for action, and, although the contest would have been an unequal one, the Spanish boats carrying stronger batteries, all was ready for the daring attempt when the auxiliary yacht Stranger appeared with the news that peace had been restored and the blockade raised, and the boats were ordered immediately back to Key West.

TRADE WITH THE ANTILLES.

Steamship Companies Resuming Their Cuban and Puerto Rican Service.

Steamship companies that traded with Cuban and Puerto Rican ports before the war with Spain began are resuming the business which the war interrupted, and the managers of these companies think that they will have all the business they can attend to. The Ward Line steamer Lydia will sail to-morrow with a full cargo and list of passengers. This line has hired several German steamers, which will be put in the Cuban service as soon as they arrive in this port. As the vessels that have been taken by the Government are released they will also be put back in the service. The Matanzas of this line, formerly the prize ship Guido, is loading, and will sail in a few days.

The Quebec Line steamer Orinoco will sail for Ponce, Puerto Rico, on Aug. 25, and other vessels will follow. The Munson Line steamer Ardenmohr sailed for Havana last week. The Schleswig will sail to-day, and all the space for freight has been taken by two firms.

The Red D Line steamer Abydos will sail for Puerto Rico on Aug. 24 with mail and freight. The New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company will resume its regular schedule at once. The Spanish Line will also resume business as soon as steamers can be got for the service. J. M. Ceballos, the agent of the line, said yesterday that he thought there would be a big boom in the Cuban and Puerto Rican business, and room for all the steamship companies in the business.

German Paper Praises This Country.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Vossische Zeitung comments upon the fact that France is openly espousing the Spanish cause and that the Russian press is displeased with the American victory. It says: "Public opinion in Germany, on the contrary, though somewhat outraged at the outset by American ruthlessness, made no secret of its desire that America should win. To-day the German press not only gives praise to the warlike deeds of the American nation, but recognizes also the moderation of the victors."

SCHWAN'S MEN ATTACKED

Fifteen Hundred Spaniards in Puerto Rico Repulsed with Supposed Heavy Loss.

SPANISH COLONEL WOUNDED

No Casualties on Our Side—American Commander Had Not Received News of the Suspension of Hostilities.

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, Aug. 15.—Gen. Schwan's column was attacked yesterday between Mayaguez and Lares. As the Eleventh Infantry under Col. Burke was descending the valley of the Rio Grande they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 1,500 Spaniards who were retreating toward the north. The fire was returned and the Spaniards were repulsed with, it is believed, considerable loss.

Col. Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded, and was afterward overtaken in a wayside cottage. He was attended by two Surgeons, who surrendered. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and cavalry were not engaged.

Gen. Schwan had not received news of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it yesterday afternoon.

AIBONITO AT MILES'S MERCY.

Would Have Been Captured Within Four Days Had Not War Been Stopped, He Says.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 14.—Yesterday Major Gen. Miles communicated by cable to Capt. Gen. Macias, at San Juan, the fact that the protocol had been signed, and to-day he received from Gen. Macias an acknowledgment of the notification. He also sent forward Capt. Mickler, with a flag of truce, to bear the intelligence to the Spanish commander at Aibonito.

Gen. Miles says Aibonito would have been his within four days had not the protocol been signed. When the President's orders to suspend hostilities came Gen. Wilson was already moving to turn the enemy's right flank, Gen. Brooke was pushing into the rear, Gen. Henry had come within fifteen miles of Arecibo, and Gen. Schwan had reached Mayaguez.

Gen. Miles has not decided whether he will remain here during the period of negotiations, but the four army columns will remain where they are until the negotiations are complete and the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

The volunteers are anxious to get home, now that the end has come. Orders have been issued to make the troops as comfortable as possible during the interim.

The transports that have arrived are being unloaded, no orders to the contrary having been received.

Fears are expressed by the natives that during the period of treaty negotiations the Spanish troops may get free license within their lines to terrorize the inhabitants. If this should be the case, Gen. Miles says the Americans would be powerless to interfere.

Lieut. Eames of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Lieut. French of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and Señor Antonio Lluveras, one of the insurgent leaders, were sent out to-day through the country north and west to raise the American flag in all the towns.

A commission from the National Relief Association, on Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer's steel schooner-yacht May, has arrived with delicacies for the soldiers.

P. C. Hanna, former United States Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, has suggested to the State Department that some provision should be made to allow the refugees here to return to their homes and to look after their property interests and insure their protection.

TRUCE AT GUAYAMA.

GUAYAMA, Puerto Rico, Aug. 15.—Gen. Brooke sent Col. Richard to the Spanish lines yesterday, under a flag of truce, with a notification of the signing of the peace protocol. He was met by Commandante Cervera in person. After the communication had been read felicitations and cigars were exchanged.

Flags of truce are flying over our outposts. It was suggested that they be also planted over the Spanish lines and the suggestion was accepted.

All of Gen. Brooke's troops are looking comfortable and healthy, and the camps are trying to reconcile themselves to the tedious wait that must precede a peaceful march to San Juan.

KEY WEST MINES EXPLODED.

They Were Blown Up to Make Room for the Return Ships of the Blockade.

KEY WEST, Aug. 15.—The submarine mines in Key West Harbor were blown up this afternoon to make room for ships of the fleet which are crowding in from their Cuban coast stations. There were more than a dozen sets of mines of four each, covering over a square mile of water. They were exploded by wire from Fort Taylor, under the direction of Capt. McKinstry, who is in charge of the harbor defenses.

The work was begun to the westward and continued in close to the fort, and made a magnificent spectacle. Explosions followed each other at intervals of about two minutes, each carrying mountains of water in the air to a height of 100 feet, and the reverberations shaking the island to its foundations.

Among the ships which returned to-day were the gunboats Machias and Vicksburg, and torpedo boats McKee, Cushing, Foote, and Gwin.

BRITISH BUY COAL AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—There has been considerable comment here to-day over the unusual activity in foreign coal shipments. Notwithstanding the fact that peace negotiations between the United States and Spain have progressed toward a favorable conclusion, seeming to forecast a decreased demand for coal, the situation is exactly to the contrary.

It is significant that coal is being loaded in British bottoms for British foreign ports and a British bark entered through the Custom House to-day and will take on cargoes of Pocohontas coal at the Lambert's Point Coal Pier. The British ship Hemisphere is also believed to be engaged in the same service.

The British steamer Indria sailed a few days ago with 9,150 tons for Singapore. Many other British vessels have sailed recently, all carrying cargoes of coal. In view of the unsettled political situation in the far East, it would seem that England is preparing to meet any emergency that may arise.

JOSEPH LEITER HAS PLANS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Joseph Leiter returned to-day from New York. He laughed heartily when asked if he would permit the farmers of the wheat growing fields to lay aside 1 cent on each bushel of wheat raised and sold to relieve his losses.

"I should say not," was his remark. "I would never consent to such a thing. All I want is time to make good everything. I do not think the penny a bushel scheme originated anywhere except in the newspapers. I must decline the offer with thanks nevertheless."

Mr. Leiter added that he was highly gratified to hear of the appointment of Lord Curzon, his brother-in-law, as ruler of India for the British Crown.

Speculation is rife as to the object of Joseph Leiter's visit to New York. Among the most picturesque rumors current is that given out by a Wall Street broker, who says in a telegraphic dispatch that "Leiter is going to corner Cuba." He claims that the young scion of the Leiter house has backing by five or six capitalists in his effort to corral the resources of Cuba.

When this correspondence was shown to Mr. Leiter he held up his hands in disgust and fled into one of the private dining rooms at Kinsley's.

PRISONERS DIE BY SCORES

Mortality in Spanish Camp at Santiago So Great that Bodies Are Now Burned.

EMBARKATION BEING HURRIED

The Isla de Luzon Sailed Yesterday with 2,136 Men, and Two Other Transports Will Probably Start To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The embarkation of the prisoners is being pushed with great activity. This is rendered imperative by their horrible condition.

The mortality from disease is so great in the Spanish camp that burial of the dead has been abandoned in favor of cremation.

Funeral pyres of logs saturated with kerosene are made in the open air, and on each of these ten or twelve bodies are heaped and burned.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon sailed this morning for Spain, having on board 2,136 Spanish soldiers. The Isla de Panay will probably sail to-morrow, and she will be followed by the P. de Satrustegui.

The Montevideo arrived this morning, and will begin loading at once.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Advices from Las Palmas to Lloyds report that the Spanish steamer Covadonga, one of the vessels assigned for transporting to Spain the Spanish troops who surrendered with Gen. Toral at Santiago, left there on Aug. 5, bound for Santiago.

SPANIARDS LIKED THE TUNE.

Gramophone Rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," but They Didn't Know It Was Our National Air.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—The Casino Espanol, or Spanish Club, in Santiago, much frequented by the Spanish officers, has for some time boasted a gramophone, which was a source of joy and delight to the club members before the capitulation.

Strangely enough, through the long nights of the siege, their favorite piece of music, which they were in the habit of having repeated four or five times an evening, was "The Star Spangled Banner," which greatly pleased their musical souls, although they were entirely ignorant of its origin or significance.

As fate would decree, on the morning of July 17, when the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's palace, the regimental band of the Sixth Cavalry played with the utmost gusto this self-same air, whose full meaning then broke upon the assembled Spanish officers with unusual force and with no little discomfiture to their already ruffled feelings.

SOLDIERS TRY TO KILL A NEGRO.

Officer Saved Him After His House Had Been Wrecked in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Dan Thomas, a negro crab fisherman, was wounded and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of 500 Tennessee soldiers to-day. Two men of Troop B of the regular cavalry, which attempted to quell the riot, were dragged from their horses by the volunteers and slightly injured. The negro's house, a block and a half from the Presidio, was wrecked.

The trouble began in a saloon where Will Davis, a private of Company L, First Tennessee Regiment, was drinking. Five or six other soldiers from the different regiments and the negro, Thomas, was in the place. According to the story told by Davis, the negro approached him and asked for a drink. Davis replied that he had no money, whereupon the negro struck Davis in the right eye with a set of brass knuckles. The two closed in a struggle until they were separated by an Iowa private.

When the negro found himself free he left the saloon and retreated to his home, followed by the soldiers, who wrecked the house in an endeavor to get at him. Major Cheatham arrived on the scene at this juncture, covered the leaders with his pistol, and said he would kill the first man who injured the negro. The latter was then escorted to the guardhouse, but on the way Private Scruggs struck him on the head with a bludgeon. The soldiers were quieted with much difficulty.

Gen. Miller is investigating the affair.

CUBAN PORTS OPEN TO ALL.

Only American Trading Ships, However, Can Clear for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent the following telegram to all Collectors of Customs:

"Vessels may clear to ports in Cuba and Puerto Rico, subject to the laws and regulations in force relating to clearances, except that vessels of the United States only will be cleared for the transportation of merchandise in the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico."

Although this order has the effect of making our coastwise trade laws applicable to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as American merchant vessels only are permitted to clear for the island, the fact is that Puerto Rico is not yet regarded as a part of the United States and the order issued to-day is a military measure which may be modified or revoked by the President at will.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and therefore when Puerto Rico becomes a recognized part of the United States our customs laws must apply to that country. Hence the distinction.

A question which may become troublesome hereafter has arisen as to coffee. Puerto Rico has a large export trade in that article, which under Spanish rule was protected by a high tariff. Under our present laws coffee is admitted to the United States free of duty, and if that particular feature should be made applicable to Puerto Rico it is asserted that the practical destruction of the coffee plantations for the island would be the inevitable result. What may be done hereafter for the relief of this situation cannot now be foretold.

ROUGH RIDER PROMOTED.

Private Arthur F. Cosby of New York Made Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Private Arthur F. Cosby of Troop K, Rough Riders, has been promoted to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. Cosby was seriously wounded in the first day's fight before Santiago, when the Rough Riders were attacked from cover by the Spaniards. As soon as he was able to travel he was brought to Washington and placed in the hospital at Fort Myer. He has now quite recovered, although he still carries a Mauser bullet in his breast.

Cosby was graduated from Harvard in 1894, and when the war broke out was practicing law in New York City, where he resides.

A Solace Nurse Dies Suddenly.

John Farrell, twenty-seven years old, a nurse of the United States hospital ship Solace, died suddenly yesterday in a room at the Frisco Hotel, 88 South Street. A bottle of carbolic acid was found in his room and a box of pills, but Dr. Dodge of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man had not taken any of the acid. The pills, he said, were medicinal. Farrell died from natural causes. His contract with Major W. H. Torney of the Relief was found in his pocket. He lived at West Point.

Projectiles for Army and Navy.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—Notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities there is no [illegible] in the war preparations, so far as the supply of steel projectiles is concerned, [illegible] an extra large consignment of six and [illegible] navy shells was forwarded [illegible] Works, in this [illegible]

SHAFTER WRITES OF SICKNESS.

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Teamsters and Packers Ill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Alger to-day received a letter from Gen. Shafter which is in part as follows:

"The number taken ill in my command is very great, as you will see, though not very much greater than those returned to duty, and the death rate is not at present alarming, although it is steadily on the increase, and the doctors tell me that the fever, malarial and otherwise, is constantly presenting more virulent features. Every effort possible is made to guard ships bringing supplies to the army, but it is almost impossible to enforce it, when ships must be unloaded and men necessarily must come together in discharging and receiving cargo. The great trouble is that the people themselves seem to have no fear of infection, and unless you have a guard over every individual man it is almost impossible to keep them from mingling.

"The sickness among the teamsters and packers has been very great. Nearly every one of them, I suppose 95 per cent., have been sick, and, like the soldiers, they do not recover their strength."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 2,715.

Shafter Reports 23 Deaths, 7 Being from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Shafter's report of the health conditions of his troops at Santiago as bulletined at the War Department to-night is as follows:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,506; total new cases, 129; number of fever cases returned to duty, 226. Deaths: Aug. 11—Corp. Marion Ames, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles H. Blake, Company C, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever; Private John O'Connor, Company K, Seventy-first New York, malarial remittent fever. Aug. 12—Private John Mandig, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Private Ernst Smith, Company F, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever, diarrhea, epilepsy; Private William H. Glanz, Company A, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever and debility. Aug. 13—Private Frank Boyer, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Arnold Geisman, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and anaemia; Private Hurbert Hill, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private James W. Hamilton, Troop B, Third Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District of Columbia, typhoid fever; Private Thomas H. Welsh, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, asthenia; Private J. M. McNamara, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever. Aug. 14—Private Joseph W. McFadden, Company G, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank P. Meadows, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, septicaemia, from chronic dysentery; Lewis F. Wick, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Frank Burton, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Jacob P. Philips, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private John E. Grigg, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. Robert Anderson, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ernst Johnson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Walter Gibman, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, measles.

Many Sick Soldiers in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—There were 317 patients at the division hospital this evening, the greatest number yet, and fifty-seven at the post hospital. Only one of these 374 sick soldiers is dangerously ill—namely, Private Mitchell of the Tennessee regiment, who has blood poisoning following vaccination, and is not expected to live. Private W. E. Williams, Company M, Twenty-third Regular Infantry, died at the division hospital yesterday of pneumonia.

Invalids Coming from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon Torney cables from Ponce that the Relief will sail for Mayaguez to-day, and will arrive in New York at the end of the week. She had on board about twenty wounded and fifty convalescents. In the camps there are 185 cases of fever, mostly typhoid, but the general health of the command is improving.

Death of Private Earl Carter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Private Earl Carter of Buffalo, Company B, Sixty-fifth New York, died yesterday of malarial fever at Dunn Loring.

Gen. Bancroft Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville has tendered his resignation to the Adjutant General and requested permission to return to his home in Cambridge, Mass., to resume his business occupation. His resignation has been accepted, as there is no longer any need of his services.

DEER SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

Only One Stag Killed, but Bear Are Plenty Enough.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The deer-hunting season, which opened to-day, has been productive of but one report of the bagging of game, this from Meecham Lake, where one stag was killed.

Bear have become numerous since the bounty was removed. One was killed at Reynoldson this morning, and Sunday evening at Lake Titus, a Summer resort, where the shore is thickly dotted with cottages, an immense black bear with two cubs was seen on the piazza of an unoccupied camp.

ITALY'S COLOMBIAN CLAIM.

South American Republic Asks Us to Arbitrate the Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The legal representative of the Colombian Government called on the Secretary of State to-day for the purpose of making arrangements in connection with the final settlement of the claim of Italy against Colombia.

It is represented by the Colombian Government that when the award was made by President Cleveland as arbitrator there was no provision as to the method of settlement and the proposition of the Colombian Government is that this be referred to the United States as arbitrator.

It is the desire of Colombia that this matter be settled in a manner to preserve the self-respect and dignity of the republic.

HAWAII SETTLES WITH JAPAN.

Indemnity of $75,000 Paid for Exclusion of the Mikado's Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Minister Sewall at Hawaii has informed the State Department that Hawaii has paid to Japan $75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times during the past three years.

A complication arose over the claim of Japan for a larger amount about the time the new treaty of annexation was negotiated, but this payment, no doubt, clears it all up. Minister Sewall says that the payment of the $75,000 referred to was in full settlement of all Japanese claims, public and private. He also reports that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Honolulu expressed thanks to the United States Government for its good offices in the matter.

The action of the Hawaiian Government in paying this indemnity was based upon the recommendation of the United States Government as expressed by Minister Sewall, acting under instructions from the State Department at Washington. The Administration desired that the controversy between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question should be settled before the formal annexation of the islands to the territory of the United States.

Boy Drowned While Playing "Tag."

While playing "tag" on the pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon with a number of other boys, nine-year-old Harry Brochhaven of 608 West Forty-seventh Street undertook, while in pursuit of another boy, to jump from the pier to a barge moored about four feet from the pier. He fell short in the jump, and, missing the barge by a hand, fell into the river. The screams of his companions attracted the attention of some men working near by, and they ran to the scene of the accident. The unfortunate lad did not come to the surface, and it was not till nearly an hour later that his body was recovered. The game of "tag" was not resumed.

New Mexico Train Robbers Repelled.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 15.—The west-bound train on the Santa Fé Pacific was held up by four masked men at Grant's, fifty miles west of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. The express car was cut off and run about two miles [illegible]

LOSSES IN 114 DAYS' WAR

Total on Both Sides Less than That of Single Battles of Our Civil War.

OURS SURPRISINGLY SMALL

They Were Incurred Chiefly in the Fighting About Santiago—One American Naval Officer Killed—Spanish Casualties.

Now that both Spanish and American commanders have received the order to cease firing, it is possible to reckon up with some degree of accuracy the loss of life and limb in the 114 days' war. Desultory fighting may continue for some days between Cubans and Spaniards in the Cuban interior. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt are still ignorant of the steps taken toward peace, and dispatches indicate that there has been post-protocol fighting about Manila. Aside from the possibilities of loss thus suggested, the Army and Navy Departments are in possession of nearly complete lists of casualties on the American side, and of more or less accurate estimates of losses inflicted upon the Spaniards. The double total is probably less than that of single battles in our civil war.

The Spanish casualties are, of course, far greater than ours, but are difficult to estimate because of conflicting reports. The first defenders of Spanish honor to fall in the war were undoubtedly killed at the bombardment of Matanzas, on April 27, the war having been declared by Congress to have commenced on April 21.

Shortly after this the cruiser New York fought some Spanish cavalry at Cabanas, thirty-eight miles west of Havana, without sustaining loss, and on May 1 Dewey won his world-famous victory off Manila, after stopping for breakfast when halfway through. The loss on the Spanish side footed up 400 killed and over 600 wounded. The American casualties consisted of the wounding of six seamen.

Among the Spanish wounded were the two commanders of the Castilla and the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Executive Officer of the Reina Cristina. The Captain, Chaplain, Clerk, and Boatswain of the Reina Cristina were killed. A few days later Dewey captured the gunboats Leyte and Callao, and the Spaniards captured the American bark Saranac.

Only American Naval Officer Killed.

The Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill engaged the Santa Clara batteries off Havana on May 7 without sustaining injury. Four days later came the fight in Cardenas Harbor, in which the only American naval officer to be killed in the war met his death. The cruiser Wilmington, torpedo boat Winslow, and gunboat Hudson had entered the harbor to attack some Spanish gunboats. In the fight a shell burst aboard the Winslow, killing Ensign Worth Bagley and four others. The Spanish losses in Cardenas included one medical officer, three sailors, two women, three children killed; wounded unknown.

The day of this skirmish was also the day on which the cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville, and the auxiliary cruiser Windom attacked some Spanish troops behind improvised breastworks at Cienfuegos. One seaman was killed and another was so badly hurt that he died later. Capt. Maynard and Lieut. Cameron Winslow, both of the Nashville, were slightly, and Robert Volts of the Nashville, Herman W. Kuchneisted, John Davis, and John T. Doran of the Marblehead, and William Levery were seriously wounded. Many other Americans received trifling wounds. The Spaniards lost 300 killed and many hundreds wounded.

Sampson's bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, an engagement satisfactory in its results, took place the next day, the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck, and Porter joining in the attack. The enemy responded with a heavy fire, killing Frank Widemark, a seaman on the New York, and the gunner's mate on the Amphitrite, and wounding seven. The ships were uninjured. The Spanish Governor General reported the casualties in the town as eight killed and thirty-four wounded.

A second minor attack on Cardenas took place in which seven Spaniards were reported wounded, and on May 31 Commodore Schley bombarded the Santiago fortifications, firing on Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and Punta Gorda. Our forces were unscathed and the Spanish loss was reported heavy. On June 6 Sampson took a turn at the forts, silencing them without sustaining loss. On the Spanish side Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar, and officers Perez and Garcia were wounded. An Ensign and five sailors were killed and sixteen sailors wounded. One infantryman was killed and twenty wounded.

Losses in the Marine Corps.

Five American ships bombarded Caimanera, in the Bay of Guantanamo, on June 7, and forty marines went ashore there from the Oregon three days later. Then they were joined by 600 more marines from the troopship Panther, under Lieut. Col. Huntington, and the Marblehead, Vixen, and Dolphin ran up the bay to fire on the Spanish earthworks. The first battle of the marines took place June 11, when Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs of Richmond, Va., Sergt. Charles H. Smith, and two privates were killed. The Spanish loss is unknown. In the next two or three days' fighting, in which the marines did gallant work, Sergt. Major Henry Goode and Private Tauman were killed and five privates wounded. There were also some Cuban casualties.

Sampson's next bombardment of Santiago resulted in the killing of an officer and three men and the wounding of an officer and twenty men. On June 13 the Yankee fought a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos, and Solon P. Kennedy of this city was wounded. Three days later the Spanish General, Joval, was killed in a naval attack on Santiago. A gunner was killed at target practice on the Yankee by an exploding shell.

Then Shafter effected a landing in Cuba and moved upon Siboney, and the army took up its share of suffering and danger. The daring and famous charge of the Rough Riders and the Tenth Cavalry and First Cavalry on Sevilla Heights, near Siboney, when 1,000 Americans fought twice their number, took place on June 24. The killed included: Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Sergt. Marcus D. Russell, all of the Rough Riders; Capt. Maximiliano, Corp. White of the Tenth Cavalry, Corp. Doherty, and ten privates. Major Crow, Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Capt. McClintock, and Lieut. Thomas of the Rough Riders, and Major Bell, Capt. Knox, and Lieut. Byram of the First Cavalry were wounded and forty-six other soldiers. The Spanish lost 285 killed and wounded.

The Texas shelled the Santiago batteries on June 22, when a six-inch shell killed Apprentice Frank E. Blakely and wounded seven seamen. Shortly afterward Thomas Levalley of White Plains, N. Y., died in the Key West Hospital of appendicitis caused by overexertion while serving on the Yankee before Guantanamo and Santiago.

Casualties at Santiago.

In the advance on Santiago of July 1, 2, and 3, there were killed 21 officers, 205 enlisted men, and 77 officers and 1,197 enlisted men were wounded. At this time eighty-four enlisted men, of whom many have since been found, were reported missing.

In the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3, Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis of the Brooklyn was the only American killed. Three were slightly wounded on the Texas. The Spanish loss has been estimated at 350 killed and 160 wounded, including Admiral Cervera himself and Capt. Eulate. Besides this, in the sinking of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, Capt. Acosta, five seamen, and twenty-one marines were killed, and a Lieutenant and eleven men wounded. In the subsequent mutiny of Spanish prisoners on the Harvard six of them were killed and fifteen wounded. The loss with the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. is unknown.

Winthrop Chanler of this city, a brother of Col. William Astor Chanler, was wounded in the right arm on July 8, while landing with a force of twenty-five Rough Riders and some Cubans from the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, at Palo Alto.

Gen. Miles, after effecting his landing in Puerto Rico, at Guanica, has had such a gratifying time of it that there were practically no American casualties. Capt. Gibon Barrett and four men, all Sixth Massachusetts, were wounded in a fight before Yauco, where four Spaniards were found dead and [illegible] On Aug. 5 eight privates [illegible]

[illegible] Fourth Artillery, and two privates were wounded and a Corporal killed. One man was killed and an officer and fifteen men wounded near Hormigueros.

In the fight at Manila, July 31, the Spanish loss was estimated at 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, and we lost nine killed, nine seriously wounded, including Capt. Reinhold Richter, and thirty-eight slightly wounded.

The last casualty in the navy was the death of Emanuel Koniouris, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, who was killed during a recent engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting out into Cortes Bay.

Corp. Swanson was killed Friday by a shell in Gen. Wilson's advance in Puerto Rico, Capt. Lee and Lieut. Maines and three privates were wounded. The Spanish loss has not been reported.

Total Losses in Both Armies.

Gen. Vara del Rey of the Spanish forces was one of those killed at El Caney. Gen. Toral declined to estimate the total Spanish losses there. It is safe to say that their loss in killed in battle on land and sea is several times our loss in dead. According to the estimate at hand the navy has lost: Killed, 1 officer and 18 men, (including Cadet Boardman, accidentally shot at Cape San Juan, Aug. 10;) wounded, 8 officers and 40 men. The army has lost: Killed, 23 officers and 281 men; wounded, 87 officers and 1,316 men. Total American loss: 24 officers and 249 men killed; 90 officers and 1,356 men wounded.

The estimating of the number of American soldiers who lost their lives through sickness in the war is a more difficult matter, because of the lack of complete reports from all hospitals. At present the Navy Department has no sufficient data on the matter. As to the army, 250 deaths is a conservative estimate.

The land that Spain must add to men and ships in her column of losses includes Cuba's 43,319 square miles, Puerto Rico contains 3,550 square miles, and is the healthiest of all the West Indies. Guam, or Guahan, is the southernmost and largest of the Ladrone group. If we select it as our perquisite in that locality we will get a fertile piece of ground 100 miles in circuit, thickly wooded, and provided with a couple of Spanish forts and a roadstead. The Philippines have an aggregate area of 114,400 square miles. We have taken thirty or forty transports in the course of the war.

RELIEF FOR STARVING IRISH.

Order of Hibernians to Send Aid for Famine Sufferers.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—In response to an appeal from Patrick Ford, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Society of New York, the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city has decided to take immediate measures to send aid to famine sufferers in Ireland.

MINERS SHOT AT PANA, ILL.

Non-Union Men Said to Have Attacked the Strikers.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The coal miners' lock-out here reached a climax to-day when a serious shooting affray occurred on the highway near the city limits leading to the Springside coal mine. This is the only one of the four large coal mines in Pana that is attempting to do any mining, and but seven non-union miners are working here.

Several hundred union miners were congregated on the principal highway leading to the mine when Ed Jones and James Palmer, non-union men, rode up on horseback into the miners' lines, and without any provocation, it is said, other than the miners asking to talk with them, began firing into the crowd, at the same time retreating. Andrew Toomey had his right hand badly shattered by a ball and Michael Yermacavich was shot in the thigh. One other union miner is said to have been severely wounded. A ball grazed the head of William Baker, another union miner.

The union miners, headed by Baker with a shotgun, which he secured at his home, near the scene of the shooting, pursued Palmer, the non-unionist, to his home, where he had surrounded himself in his doorway by his female relatives to prevent Baker shooting. Later Palmer and Jones were arrested and taken to the city jail, which is surrounded by several hundred miners and citizens.

SPRING WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES.

Prosperous Conditions in Minnesota and the Two Dakotas.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—The Journal to-day prints the annual crop estimate of Spring wheat for Minnesota and the two Dakotas, made by its commercial editor, H. V. Jones. Mr. Jones has for several years made a personal inspection of the situation in all three States, and has been fortunate in approximating the quantity and quality of the yield very closely.

He estimates the yield this year for the three States at 190,000,000 bushels, as against 130,000,000 bushels in 1897. This is distributed as follows:

Minnesota, yield, 88,000,000 bushels; acreage, 5,500,000.

North Dakota, yield, 63,800,000 bushels; acreage, 4,700,000.

South Dakota, yield, 36,000,000 bushels; acreage, 3,000,000.

Total yield, 189,800,000 bushels; acreage, 13,200,000.

The average yield per acre shows less increase, however, than the total yield would indicate, because of an increase of acreage of about 2,000,000. There will be some surprises. The glowing reports to the trade for two weeks will not be sustained with unanimity. There are weak places, and the crop cannot fairly be called a "bumper" yield, though the total yield is well up to 1895's famous record.

Since 1895 there has been a large increase of acreage, so that the yield this year per acre will not be a "bumper" average. It is good as to quality, and its wide distribution will mean much for the general prosperity of the Northwest.

INQUEST OVER CANDY VICTIMS.

Examination of Poisonous Confectionery Sent Mrs. Dunning of Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 15.—Coroner Wills to-day held an inquest over the bodies of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, who died after eating candy from a box that had been sent to Mrs. Dunning by mail from San Francisco. Dr. Bishop, the attending physician, made a verbal statement as to his opinion of the deaths. He said the candy eaten by the women was poisonous.

No post-mortem was held, the physicians saying that on account of the vomiting there was nothing in the stomachs to analyze. After viewing the bodies the jury adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Coroner. A verdict will not be rendered until after the candy has been analyzed.

The funeral of the two victims of the poisoning took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—None of the many friends and acquaintances in this city of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Dunning can offer any plausible information why any one in San Francisco should send poisoned chocolates to Dover, Del., from the eating of which candy Mrs. Dunning and her sister died. The suggestion that the poisoning was intentional is scouted by those who knew Mrs. Dunning all of whom say she was never known even to create an enmity.

The fact that a handkerchief was sent as a gift to Mrs. Dunning's daughter simultaneously with the present of chocolates to the mother, is cited as an indication that the candy came from a friend. If the latter supposition is correct, the donor, appalled by the unexpected and dreadful consequences of the present, is carefully concealing his or her identity.

The statement that the wrapper of the candy box was postmarked San Francisco puzzles the mail authorities here. It is not the custom to postmark third-class mail, the stamps simply being canceled. The possibility of the candy having been accidentally poisoned at the time of its manufacture is denied by local confectioners. The result of the chemical analysis of the candy is anxiously awaited in the hope that the character of the poison may throw some possible light upon the mystery, which continues to remain apparently inexplicable.

Aeronaut May Lose His Life.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Prof. Litchfield, balloonist, may loose his life as the result of a mishap at his ascension at Clarendon yesterday afternoon. After a successful ascent his parachute landed in the lake near Fluvanna, and Litchfield's head struck the rail of a rowboat. The recovery of the aeronaut is doubtful.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives but [illegible]

ABANDONING CAMP ALGER

Major General Graham to Move His Headquarters to Middletown, Penn., To-day.

TROOPS TO FOLLOW AT ONCE

Col. Burnham Remains in Charge and Will Leave with the Last Detachment—Men Pleased at Prospect of Change.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—According to information received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day arrangements have been practically completed for the abandonment of Camp Russell A. Alger, near Falls Church, Va.

A telegram was received from Major Gen. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, comprising all the troops at that camp, saying that he has arranged for the departure of his headquarters and a battalion of the Ninth Volunteer Infantry, which has acted as guard at headquarters, for Middletown, Penn., to-morrow. In the meantime the work of clearing up the camp and providing for the transportation of tenting, baggage, and men is going on under his direction.

Lieut. Col. Burnham of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry will be left in charge to close up the rear. He will leave with the last detachment.

The change, Gen. Graham says, will be made as rapidly as possible with due regard to good order.

The orders to the various divisions of the corps will move the Second Division first, because of the temporary character of the shelter of the men at Thoroughfare, Va. The troops at Dunn Loring, the First Division, under command of Gen. M. C. Butler, may remain there two weeks longer.

The order to move is generally acceptable to the men, who are told by the Pennsylvania troops that they are going into "God's country." The Second Tennessee Regiment has requested to be allowed to march to their destination, but most probably will accompany their comrades by train.

The canteen of the Seventh Illinois Regiment has been closed by order of the General in command.

The field hospital at Thoroughfare Gap is to be moved to Bristow, Va., and the regimental surgeons will be without supplies until they reach Middletown. There are 110 patients in the hospital, about 40 of whom are suffering from typhoid fever.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—The first detachment of soldiers to occupy the camp now being prepared near Middletown, arrived last night. They were men from the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, which left for Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, on Friday night, headed for Montauk Point, to prepare camps. Just before reaching Rochester, Col. William Young, commanding, was ordered to detach Companies C, Capt. Huston, and H, Capt. Weber, and to send them to the camp near Middletown.

A force of over 500 men are at work to-day getting everything in readiness for the camp. This is an ideal spot for the encampment of a large number of soldiers, and the engineers already there are delighted with the place. The camp is close to the Susquehanna River, and there is a large and shady grove near by.

HOSPITALS AT CAMP THOMAS.

Much Better Provision Being Made for the Patients—A Reserve Hospital Erected.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 15.—The suggestions of the past few days as to crowded and inadequate hospitals at Camp Thomas are bearing fruits. Improvement can be noticed in all, and the patients are now receiving much better attention.

The hospital of the Second Division of the First Corps has been provided with new tentage, cots, flooring, lumber, &c. It comes late, but not too late to do much good and to greatly relieve the crowded condition of the hospital. It is one more step forward, and goes to prove that Gen. Breckinridge knew what ought to be done and cared to have it accomplished.

The hospital of the Third Division, First Corps, is still uncomfortably crowded. A reserve hospital, however, has been erected near by, and patients will be removed from the division hospital to it until the fever-stricken in the former hospital have ample breathing room. There are now in the Third Division Hospital 326 patients, most of whom are ill with typhoid fever.

The Surgeons are doing everything possible for the patients, but they need more room and more help.

MOVING FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Vermont Men Ordered to Fort Ethan Allen—Other Regiments Go to Lexington, Ky., This Week.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The First Vermont Infantry, camped here, was to-day ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and received its marching orders at noon. The regiment will probably leave here to-morrow.

The reason given for the change is the sickness prevailing.

The order came as a great surprise.

It is probable that the Third Division, First Army Corps, ordered from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky., will get away Thursday and Friday of this week. Brig. Gen. Sanger, in command of the brigade, is now in Lexington, making preliminary arrangements, and it is believed that he will have everything ready for the men to start Thursday, the day after the general review here.

It is not known when the Second Division, First Corps, will get away, as the camping ground selected at Knoxville does not seem to be satisfactory, and Gen. McKee is looking for a site further up in East Tennessee.

Arrangements have been completed for the First Illinois Cavalry to go into camp at Lookout Mountain, where a most desirable site has been located.

It was learned at headquarters this evening that the Third Kentucky, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Fifth Illinois, now at Newport News, are to proceed to Lexington, Ky., to go into camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, commanding the Third Division, First Army Corps, at Chickamauga, arrived here this morning with his staff, to select a site for a camp for his division, which has been ordered here. The officers about decided to take the farms of James Clark and Solomon Van Meter, five miles north of town on Elkhorn Creek and on the Lexington and Eastern Railway. The farms comprise 700 acres, lying well, self-draining, and easy of access. Filtered limestone water will be piped from Lake Ellersee.

CAMP A "VERITABLE PEST HOLE."

Surgeon General Keller's Report on Conditions at Chickamauga.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Surgeon General J. M. Keller of the Arkansas State Guard filed his official report with the Governor to-day on his inspection of the hospital accommodations at Camp Thomas. Among other things, he says:

"The water supplied is totally unfit for use for man or beast unless boiled and filtered, and facilities for boiling are inadequate. No facilities whatever for bathing. Am told they were refused when asked for. The garbage and refuse are deposited in pits just outside the lines of the regiments and covered with earth from day to day. The continuous rains have caused the water to ooze from these filled pits through the filth, until the ground at the old camp of the Second Regiment is, I am told, infested with maggots, and I have no doubt the same is true of every camp in the park.

"The dense grove retains moisture and breeds malaria. This is shown conclusively by the fact that the men are healthier and all feel much better since moving into the open.

"After a careful investigation, I am convinced that Chickamauga Park, by reason of the sinks and garbage of so vast a number of men and animals for three months and of the abominable water supply, is a veritable pest hole, and [illegible] army is forced to remain there three months longer it will be decimated weekly, and there will be at least 10,000 cases."

REGIMENTS ORDERED NORTH.

Virginia and Pennsylvania Volunteers Go to Middletown, Penn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Orders were issued to-day by the Secretary of War for the Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, now at Charleston, W. Va., and 520 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Newport News, to proceed to the new camp at Middletown, Penn.

For Jewish Worshippers.

J. E. Bloom, Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, has written a letter from Chickamauga Park to the President and Executive Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city, suggesting that subscriptions be solicited to provide a large tent for holding religious services for Jewish soldiers at the Chickamauga camp this Fall. Gen. Bloom thinks a tent such as is furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association would be the best, and that such tents should be supplied not only at Chickamauga, but to other large camps throughout the country. He sees no reason why "a commission similar to the Christian commission whereof Gen. O. O. Howard is President may not result."

Another Camp in This State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—When Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in Washington on Thursday last the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army requested that Gov. Black should detail some of his officers to survey certain portions of the State, with a view of procuring a suitable spot for at least a division to encamp on. To-day a detailed report was sent to Washington. If the Government considers the country desirable, the department will send army officers to investigate and report. It is hoped by the State Administration that the report of the officers sent to investigate Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, and the country around it, will prove satisfactory at Washington.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CAMP.

Seven Soldiers Seriously Injured at Lithia Springs, Ga.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., Aug. 15.—During a terrific thunderstorm here lightning struck Camp Hobson. Seven soldiers are in the hospital seriously hurt.

The company to which they belong was in the wreck a week ago at Fort McPherson.

VOLUNTEERS TO STAY IN CAMP.

Some Regiments Probably Will Not Be Mustered Out Before November.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Some regiments of volunteers seem fated to remain in their State camps until mustered out of the service of the United States unless the negotiations at Paris should turn out unfavorably.

Since he matter has been considered it is doubted whether any will be mustered out until after the Paris Commission has had a chance to take up and attend to its business. That pause will possibly keep volunteers in camp until November.

THROWN FROM SWITCHBACK.

Ocor May Die and Two Men Are Arrested on Suspicion.

John Ocor, twenty-four years old, of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding yesterday afternoon on the switchback railroad at Ocean Avenue and Henry Street, Rockaway Beach, was thrown or fell from the car. His skull was broken and it is feared he has internal injuries. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. His condition is dangerous. The Rockaway Beach police arrested Edward S. Murray, Superintendent of the railway, and Frank Keshall, an actor. They are suspected of knowing something about Ocor's fall. The switchback railroad is owned by C. M. Graft of Ravenhill, Mass.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:11	Sun sets	6:57	Moon rises	4:23

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:51	Gov. Isl'd	7:14	H. Gate	9:03
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:54	Gov. Isl'd	7:13	H. Gate	9:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 16.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.		
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lydia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 18.		
Bremen, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 19.		
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 20.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports	....	....
Arecuna, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	....	....
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship City of Columbia, from Seattle, close here daily up to Aug. 19, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 16.

California, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 11.
Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Hildebrand, Para, Aug. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 14.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Cheruskia, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Aug. 7.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 15.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M. Aug. 16.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Milestone, Shields Aug. 2. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:15 A. M. and proceeded for Norfolk.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 5, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at [illegible]

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:13 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Br.,) Fajoll, Havre Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 14th.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio and Port Maria Aug. 9, with fruit and one passenger to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Frazer, Cape Gracias, &c., July 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Benison, (Br.,) late Saginaw, Staples, Port de Paix, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:12 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 3. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:15 A. M. and proceeded to Norfolk.

SS Aisenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 15, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Cleopatra, (Br.,) for London.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Centesima, (Br.,) Webster, from New York for Melbourne, &c., was spoken June 19 in lat. 30, lon. 37.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA—LIGHTS, &c., TO BE EXHIBITED BY WRECK-MARKING BOATS.

Notice is hereby given that in future the distinguishing sign of a wreck-marking boat will at night consist of either one red light or a red light with a white light vertically below it.

By day such a boat will exhibit a red flag or such other mark as may be locally notified.

By order of Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, July 14, 1898.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Further advices from Melbourne say that two persons named Peterson and Krough were saved from the bark C. C. Funk, (Amer.,) Capt. Nisson, bound from Tacoma for Melbourne, the wreck of which on Flinders Island, Tasmania, with the loss of eleven lives, including the Captain, his wife, and two children has been reported.

SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Capt. Page, which arr. at Nyborg on Aug. 4 from Philadelphia via Shields, after having been ashore at Gjervild, Denmark, and had 300 tons of her cargo lightered as before reported, made agreement to pay £950 for the assistance rendered in floating her.

Bark Liberia, (Amer.,) Capt. Chase, trading between Madagascar ports, is reported to have been at Sainte Marie, an island on the east coast of Madagascar, prior to July 16, in a leaky condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—Bark Ecclefechan, Capt. Hind, which arr. at this port on Aug. 5 from San Francisco, after been stranded at Clonakilty Bay, as before reported, has been temporarily repaired.

BREMEN, Aug. 15.—SS Hermann, (Ger.,) Capt. Holmann, which arr. here on Aug. 10 from New Orleans via Newport News, collided with a pier, when outward bound from Swansea, and was seriously damaged below the water line. She has been docked and is discharging.

HAMBURG, Aug. 15.—The tank SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, outward bound for New York, was in collision with the ship D. H. Watjen, (Ger.,) Capt. Wicke, which arr. here on Aug. 13 from Tacoma via Queenstown, and has returned to dock with her port bow damaged. The D. H. Watjen was also damaged.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—SS Highfield, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, sld. from Shields for New York Aug. 13.

SS Avala, (Br.,) sld. from Penarth for New York yesterday.

SS Bellardon, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Reese, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SS Octavia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lemme, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to Aug. 15.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Beer, sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 13.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Deike Rickmers, (Ger.,) from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Carlton, (Br.,) Capt. Adams, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York, arr. at Venice Aug. 12.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Aug. 13.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Messina to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Aug. 11.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York for Aarhuus, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Cumeria, (Br.,) Capt. Goodall, from New York, arr. at Manchester Aug. 13.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York, arr. at Newcastle, Eng., Aug. 13.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon Aug. 13.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Viorla, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, East London, &c., yesterday.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York via London, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Perim Aug. 13.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Rider, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Oekelman, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

10 YEARS OLD
Hunter Baltimore Rye
RICH, PURE, MELLOW.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap is recommended by physicians, being pure, antiseptic, medicinal. It will clear the skin of Pimples, Blackheads, and eruptions of any nature. A sample of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination mailed for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

Wanamaker's

Of Rugs

IF you have Rug needs prepare to fill them now, for this is an opportunity of opportunities. Not the least of its advantages is the *extent* of it. It's no small lot we tell about.

First, about some made-up rugs,—made of Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels carpetings with handsome borders. Sizes from 6x9 ft. to 10x15 ft., and a lot of them. Cheap enough—prices are about half what the materials would cost you.

A lot of splendid samples 1 and 1½ yards long in all the above grades, fringed at both ends, at 50c. to $1.25.

Some very desirable Moquette rugs, 27x63 in., that were regularly $2.25, are now marked $1.50.

And then there are about 150 American Art Squares, of all-wool worsted warp, at 45c. per square yard; formerly 60c. Sizes 3 yds. by 4⅓ yds., 3 yds. by 5 yds., 3⅔ yds. by 4⅓ yds., 4 yds by 4 yds.; 4 yds. by 5 yds.

Third floor.

Book Cases

TO-DAY'S Furniture Sale news concerns Book Cases. It will be an interesting topic to hundreds

Prices $5 to $250, for pieces worth one-half more at any other time. That's the text, and it really needs no expounding. What is not told by it, is suggested by this detail:—

At $5—Of oak; 5 ft. high, 28 in. wide, 16 in. deep; 4 adjustable shelves; wood gallery top.
At $6—Of oak; 5 ft. high; 40 in. wide, 16 in. deep; 4 adjustable shelves; wood gallery top.
At $9.50—Mahogany finished; 5 ft. 4 in. high, 29 in. wide, 14 in. deep; inlaid front; 4 large adjustable shelves; single glass door.
At $10—Mahogany finished bookcase and desk combined; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 28 in. wide, 19 in. deep; glass door front.
At $13—Combination bookcase of oak; 6 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk and single door case; 4 adjustable shelves; oval French bevel plate mirror in top and enclosed cupboard base.
At $15—Mahogany finished; 5 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; inlaid front; double door; 3 adjustable shelves; 2 drawers and 2 small cabinets in top.
At $17—Mahogany finished combination bookcase and desk; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk; single glass door; 4 adjustable shelves and enclosed cabinet base.
At $19—Combination bookcase and desk of oak; 6 ft. high, 42 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk and single door-case; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in top and enclosed cabinet base.

Fourth floor.

The Silks

VERBAL inducement to attend this sale of Japanese Silks seems wholly superfluous. To-day will be a busier day than yesterday,—and yesterday's selling was fast enough to clear out entirely lots measured in *miles*.

But there are miles left.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Wrappers. MADE in the newest attractive styles and prettily trimmed. Wearing time enough yet to come. These are very moderately priced, too. Like the three that follow, as illustrations:

At $1.75—With square yoke front and back of fine plaits; full front, fitted back and Watteau plait; turn-over collar and sleeves edged with narrow embroidery; with belt.
At $2.50—With square yoke front, two rows of embroidery insertion across front; double Watteau plait back; bretelles over shoulders; neck and sleeves finished with narrow embroidery.
At $4.25—Round yoke front of fine plaits; fitted back with plaits from neck to waist; ruffle of embroidery over shoulder and down sides in front; deep ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; ruffle on bottom of skirt; with belt.

Others up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Umbrellas Priced Cheaply IF you buy one of these now you will save a dollar. They're offered at about that reduction from actual values. Fine 26-in. black silk, close-rolling umbrellas, with steel rods; natural wood handles, with attractive designs in sterling silver; case to match. Price $2.25. You'd not hesitate if we said $3.25.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

How the Pope and Bismarck Exchanged Portraits.

From The London Chronicle.

Art as a softener of international asperities has had many triumphs. Not one of these was more memorable in its way than that by which Prince Bismarck and Pope Leo XIII. were brought into touch. The medium of communication was Franz Lenbach, the famous Bavarian painter, to whom the Pope gave not only sittings but a commission to paint the portrait of his "enemy." Bismarck, much pleased, gave a return commission; and the restoration of friendly relations between the Roman Pontiff and the German Chancellor, whether by mere coincidence or not, certainly dated from the time when each adorned his apartments with the portrait of the other.

Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg, who has just rented Beaufort Castle and its immense shootings from Lord Lovat, has himself made every penny of his large fortune, and his family has a great liking for life in Great Britain. When the late Earl of Lytton died, and Knebworth was to be let, Mr. Phipps became its first tenant, one of his stipulations being that everything [illegible]

THE KRAG-JORGENSEN GUN

It Is Inferior in Many Respects to the Mauser Used by the Spaniards.

LESSONS OF CUBAN CAMPAIGN

Enemy's Weapon Easier to Load, Can Be Fired More Rapidly, Has Longer Flat Trajectory, and a More Humane Bullet.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 1.—The chief interest now taken in war by those nations not engaged in it, as well as by the military authorities of the nations that are flying at each other's throats, is in the lessons it may teach for use in future wars. All of our arms and ammunition are experiments, and all our theories of modern war, by sea or land, are empirical.

When we find, as we have just done, that the nations that have put their trust in "reeking tube and iron shard" are no more efficient in war than a peace-loving republic, we pause in our commiseration to glorify our freedom from militarism and Caesarism. If we find, as we have just done, that the gun, armor belts of Spanish and other foreign cruisers are a delusion, we cease to think of the charred bodies of several hundred Spanish sailors, and laud our own wisdom in clinging to the simple faith of republics—that the man, whether in the ship, behind the gun, or on the field, is the main thing, after all. And so we forget our humanity for a while to con another lesson in destroying human life.

And we have learned for ourselves, or have been taught by hard experience, several lessons in the present war. The chief one, it seems to me, is that we are armed with a gun far inferior to that used by Spain, and correspondingly inferior to the military guns of Germany, France, and England. It was also clearly demonstrated that the nation which sends its troops on a modern battlefield with black powder is deliberately sacrificing them to its own ignorance, parsimony, or negligence; but we knew this well before we sent our volunteers and our artillerists under fire at El Caney and El Paso to be slaughtered by the enemy, and we can settle the question as best we may as to where the blame for such a useless sacrifice should be placed.

But we did not know about the difference in the guns. It is true that our Government experts had examined the Mauser, but they had not understood its principal merits. Its great possibilities and its fearful effectiveness seem to have been entirely overlooked.

The Krag-Jorgensen Gun.

Our own gun, the Krag-Jorgensen, proved to be inferior in many respects to the Mauser, although we had full opportunity for choosing between the two, and had, it was supposed, subjected both to the severest tests. I do not say we should have selected the Mauser. We also examined guns like the Mannlicher and Lee-Metford, that are better than the Mauser, and rejected all for the Krag-Jorgensen, a wild experiment in gunmaking.

It is said by army officers that we selected the Krag because of its simplicity of action and mechanism. These advantages are not apparent when our gun is compared with the Mauser—indeed, the Mauser seems simpler—but if they be real, they are overwhelmingly outweighed by other advantages possessed by the Mauser. It is said that in using a magazine gun it is advisable to have it as simple as possible, so that the troops will not get confused by a complex mechanism. A very good reason, if it had any application. If the ignorant soldiery of Spain and the still more ignorant and unthinking Cuban guerrillaros can use the Mauser without confusion, surely our troops, who are unquestionably the most intelligent body of men in the world, could handle it with ease and effectiveness.

An American soldier is complete master of his gun in a short time. He studies it, he handles it as carefully as if it were so much gold; he treasures it and knows it as a skilled mechanic knows his lathe or a potter his wheel. It is not a question as to his ability to handle any gun, and he has shown to the world that even with an inferior weapon he can carry theoretically impregnable positions.

The advantages possessed by the Krag-Jorgensen over the Mauser seem to have been reduced to the single doubtful one of simplicity of mechanism, and its easier use as a single-shot gun.

The advantages possessed by the Mauser over the Krag are the following: A longer flat trajectory, greater velocity of the ball, greater penetration, a more humane bullet, greater ease in loading, and greater rapidity in firing. These are the chief requisites in a modern rapid-fire magazine rifle.

The flat trajectory of the Krag is about 600 yards; that is to say, it will throw its bullet on a straight line for that distance. Beyond this the sight has to be raised, and when you begin to raise sights you begin to lessen materially the accuracy of fire, as well as the general effectiveness of the fire. The soldier has to guess at the range, and is likely to misjudge it. Again, if a bullet flies in a straight line at a distance of four or five feet above the earth, it is equally dangerous at every point within its flat trajectory; but if it goes in a parabola it is effective at only one spot—the 30-100 of an inch where it strikes the earth.

The Krag's Flat Trajectory.

Theoretically, the Krag has a flat trajectory of 800 yards, but in practice our soldiers found that the sight had to be raised at any distance beyond 600 yards. The Mauser has a flat trajectory of 880 yards, or a straight effective fire over a range of 280 yards more than is covered by our gun. This 280 yards is enough to win a battle in by a direct fire.

To the greater velocity of the Mauser, which is said to be 500 feet per second greater than that of the Krag, are due the two next advantages—greater penetration and more humanity. It is, therefore, one of the principal merits of the Spanish gun.

The Mauser ball penetrates wood ten inches deeper than the bullet of the Krag. This is important in several ways. It would kill or wound more men if fired against the head of a column or against an enfiladed line. It would also pass through larger trees and more earth, to the injury of soldiers under cover.

The Mauser is a more humane rifle than the Krag. We should prefer to disable men in battle to killing them or inflicting upon them lacerated wounds. The Krag bullet being larger by two calibres, and moving with lesser velocity, has more of the "stopping" quality that fighters of savages and hunters of savage beasts lay so much stress on; but it inflicts a needlessly painful wound. The Mauser bullet cuts through the flesh and bone as a needle passes through cloth, or a surgeon's lancet severs the skin. It seldom has that terrible explosive effect observed by scientists who have experimented on cadavers with the modern bullet driven at its present tremendous velocity. All of our surgeons have pronounced the Mauser more humane than the gun we use.

The Mauser is more easily loaded than the Krag, as the package containing five shells can be inserted in the magazine as quickly as, possibly more quickly than, a single cartridge can be put into the chamber of the Krag.

It is also capable of being fired far more rapidly than the Krag for the same reason. Its rapidity should be, apparently, at least twice as great as that of our arm.

Take the two guns, as subjected to the actual and only test of battle, and it seems to me that we have an inferior gun. It has proved far less effective than the gun we have had to face in the ditches and blockhouses in Cuba. Its defects would be far more conspicuous if it were contrasted, in battle, with the Mannlicher, the Lee-Metford, the Lebel, or the Peabody.

STANHOPE SAMS.

CHOICE OF SMALL ARMS.

Ordnance Bureau Investigating Mauser and Krag-Jorgensen Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The cessation of hostilities will not make any difference with the engineer and ordnance bureaus of the War Department in the matter of pursuing work on the fortifications. The Engineers will be as active as ever, and the ordnance office will continue its work in manufacturing and mounting the big guns on the fortifications.

The ordnance bureau will not be as active as heretofore in getting together a supply of small arms [illegible] continued operations in this direction. No further definite reports have been received as to the number of Mauser rifles which were captured at Santiago or details as to the condition in which they were found. It is generally believed that the Spanish troops in Cuba which had not surrendered at the time the protocol was signed will be allowed to retain their arms and take them back to Spain.

Indefinite reports have reached the ordnance bureau indicating that the Spanish troops have had a great deal of trouble with the Mauser guns on account of their complicated features, which, the men have said, are such as to render them out of order very frequently. The ordnance bureau is awaiting with some interest reports for the army regarding the firearm drills, especially as to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle with which the regulars are armed. Some doubts have been expressed regarding it, as magazine guns subject to the high pressure which these rifles have to stand are often rendered less effective than they have been represented.

Many army officers have been of the opinion that the .45-calibre rifle with smokeless powder is one of the best and most effective small arms that can be used. The ordnance bureau will thoroughly investigate the merits of the different arms used with a view to having the army equipped with the best weapon that can be obtained.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

KOTZEBUE SOUND NEEDS FOOD.

Provisions Scarce and the Yellow Metal Hard to Find.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 15.—A letter received here announces the arrival at Kotzebue on Sunday, July 14, of the steam schooner Elk, which sailed from this port early in June with a party of prospectors for the mouth of the McKenzie River. The Elk made the run from Dutch Harbor to Kotzebue Sound in seven days, arriving there July 14. The letter states that there are more than 500 people on the sound.

Already provisions are scarce. The schooner had two years' supplies for fifteen men, for which a handsome figure was offered. Parties have commenced prospecting in the mountains and along the various streams emptying into Kotzebue Sound, but no "strikes" have been reported. Many who are short of supplies are making preparations to return south.

The only gold reported from the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound this season is about $15,000, which was in the possession of three men who had arrived at Dutch Harbor just before the sailing of the Elk. They had exhausted their supply of provisions, and came to Dutch Harbor in the hope of replenishing their stock. They refused to give the exact location of their mine.

The following vessels were reported in the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound on July 14: United States revenue cutter Bear, Latrel, Evelyn, Johnson, and Loyal.

Klondike Royalties Continued.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 15.—William Ogilvie, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, says he has not the power to abate the royalty on Klondike gold or to deal with the matter of the gold reserved claims. "These," he said, "are subjects which have been dealt with by our Parliament. The Governor General himself could not alter the decision."

Freight and Mail for St. Michael.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 15.—The steam schooner Fulton has sailed for St. Michael. The Fulton carried a large amount of freight besides Government supplies. She also had about six tons of mail.

FAVORS NATIONAL EXPANSION.

Our Consul General at Shanghai Tells How England and America Can Rule the World.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—John Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, China, in a private letter discusses the expansion policy as follows:

"We should hold the Philippine Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone Islands, also Cuba and Puerto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea, and cannot have until you get out here, how all nations are fighting for trade, and what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the Continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England.

"If we are to have anything to say, we must have a navy. To have a navy, we must have coaling stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines. To handle our navy economically and effectively we must build the Nicaragua Canal, and in my opinion we should buy a strip of land across Nicaragua to build our canal in our own territory.

"Look on the map showing the routes of full-power steam vessels, and you will see that every trade route to the Isthmus passes Cuba and Puerto Rico. A strong country controlling those two makes the canal at the Isthmus a private waterway whenever it wants to. Also, Cuba controls the Gulf of Mexico and the water routes to the mouth of the Mississippi. It is a big programme, but I think we have got to do it.

"England controls absolutely one route to the East, by the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Let us control the other route by the Nicaragua, and the Anglo-American alliance rules the world. Not a Continental nation would dare oppose us, for we could starve them out. We are the people if we take our opportunities as they come along."

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE.

Subjects Growing Out of the Late War to be Discussed at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Henry Wade Rogers and Ralph M. Easley, Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Conference on Foreign Policy, to be held here Friday and Saturday, arrived to-day and arranged for headquarters at the United States Hotel.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the convention are "Future Colonial Policy of the United States," "The Nicaragua Canal," "International Law," "Should the Law Permitting Prize Money Payments Be Repealed?" and other questions growing out of the late war. The committee to-night announces the programme as not completed, but the following have consented to speak: Carl Schurz, New York; Judge P. C. Grosscup, United States District Court, Chicago; ex-Consul to London Patrick A. Collins of Boston; W. P. Wilson, Managing Director Commercial Museum, Philadelphia; Warner Miller, New York; Samuel Gompers, President National Federation of Labor; Charles A. Gardner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway, New York; Albert Shaw, New York; Wirt W. Howe, President National Bar Association, New Orleans; Willis J. Abbot, New York; Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield, Mass.; Moorefield Storey, Boston; H. A. Garfield, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, and Henry Wade Rogers, President of the Northwestern University, Chicago.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will also be represented on the programme.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President D. B. Robinson of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company said yesterday that after Sept. 1 the system of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railway would be operated as part of the "Frisco" system. The line of 112 miles runs from Kansas City to Osceola, Mo. It is owned by John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., and had at last reports ten locomotives and 324 of miscellaneous rolling stock. It cost about $4,250,000 to construct.

Announcement is made by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels for the management of the New York Central of the withdrawal of the train known as the North Shore Limited, which ran between this city and Chicago by the Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Policeman Finds $14,000 Bankbook.

Policeman Patrick O'Donnell of the Delancey Street Station last night picked up a bank book at Grand and Essex Streets. It is on the Third National Bank of Jersey City, is made in the name of James C. Malone, and shows a balance of $14,[illegible] The Delancey Street police will hold the book for its owner.

A REPORT BY DR. LESSER

He Files with the Red Cross a Story of the Trip on the Concho.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX BLAME

He Says Convalescents Who Were Selected to Remain on the Island Came Aboard the Vessel Contrary to Orders.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser has filed with the Red Cross Committee, for transmission to Surgeon Major Lagarde, at Siboney, a report of the voyage of the Concho from Siboney to New York. Dr. Lesser says, in part:

In accordance with our direction, on the morning of the 22d of July, I accompanied Dr. Ireland to meet the officers who were sent by Capt. Risk of the transport ship Concho to report to you, to take charge of the ship as she was, and do the best I could under the circumstances. The officers informed us that they were ready to receive on board the persons Major Lagarde decided to send, and that the ship was bound for Fort Monroe.

We were informed on inquiring that there were sixty-two berths in staterooms on the Concho, a certain number of steerage passenger berths, and in the second deck and hold of the ship were the bunks in which the soldiers were transported from the United States to Cuba. Our questions as to the condition and supplies of the ship were satisfactorily answered, except as to the supply of ice, there being none on board.

One thousand rations had arrived, and also some medicines. The ship was perfectly clean, but the bunks being close above each other, in tiers of four in a row, I ordered the upper tier to be removed, that the convalescents might have more air and comfort. The means at hand were insufficient to comfortably dispose of the thirty patients and 145 convalescents originally ordered on board. There were very few mattresses in the bunks, and those were soiled. I found that a number of convalescent soldiers had arrived on board who were sitting on deck; they had no blankets.

At 5:30 the last boat brought from shore some blankets and other stores, also word that no more would be sent. The Captain then gave orders for the ship to start, and we weighed anchor at 5:45 P. M. It appeared as the men arrived on the ship that most of them were well enough to take care of themselves. They claimed to have eaten solid food on land, and to be satisfied with anything to get away from Cuba; they had at least a dry place to sleep on.

When evening came I ascertained that a number of men had no blankets; the night being cold, I requested the Captain to give me as many blankets as he could spare, to which request he most willingly acceded. In counting the men the insufficiency of blankets caused my suspicion, since I was present when you and Dr. Ireland selected the men who should go and ordered a blanket to be placed on board for every man. The large number of men who were on the boat surprised me, and upon inquiry I found that almost every one of the convalescents whom you had selected to remain on the island had passed through the watch and come on board, contrary to orders. Every one of them became ill; hence the large number on board in spite of the insufficient accommodations.

Much complaint was made the first evening about the water on the ship. It tasted flat, and, as the complaint was expressed, "it was dirty and smelt badly." The pump stood at the bottom of the barrel, from which the drinking water was drawn for the soldiers. They also complained about the food, which consisted of salmon and hardtack, but no coffee. The officers' meals, which were also prepared from material purchased by the commissary, was all of canned food. There was no fruit on the ship, nor was there any ice. A few limes and a few lemons were all that we could bring from Siboney. Not having used ice in a number of weeks, we had learned to do without it, but the lack of good water was a matter of great discomfort to all.

The next morning I was called to many parts of the ship; it seemed that every one on deck, and almost every one below, had taken sick. Of the many men who the day before had walked to the beach, few were able to walk about the ship the second day. Some had high fever, others suffered from diarrhoea, and each of them complained of some trouble. As time passed the number of cases increased. It became difficult to attend to all of their ailments. The greatest trouble was in furnishing them with proper food, and in preventing them from getting improper food from their friends, and to keep from them the regular rations.

Capt. Risk, upon request, had received from Miss Barton a bag of rice and a bag of Indian meal, which he placed at my disposal, and which I used in the preparation of soft and fluid diets. I advised that all water for the men should be boiled before being used for drinking.

The work of attending the sick increased day by day. My medicines, as you know, were limited to but few kinds; my quinine gave out; the supply of epsom salts and of the sulphur and camphor, which served me so well in Cuban malarial diseases, was exhausted; the tinctures and tablets which I carried in my own case were very much reduced, particularly those for which I had the most need, and which I had most used.

At Fort Monroe I made a request for water, fruits, food for the sick, fresh meat, ice, and medicines. In showing the physicians around the ship to see the patients, I illustrated to them the need of different garments for the sick. The doctor very kindly took my list of articles required, and informed us that he had to report to Washington for orders for the ship. About evening came a quantity of ice, fruit, and other articles, but as yet we had not been instructed what to do with our dead. Although the articles received had been sent by the Mallory Company, the Captain gave permission to give them to any man on the ship. The night passed, the three dead men still on ship. The quantity of ice on board was too small to even cover one. One bottle of carbolic acid had been sprinkled over them to serve as a disinfectant. Morning came, and still no word how to dispose of our dead. Later in the day the captain received an order to put to sea and bury the dead and again return for further orders. The bodies had then been thirty-two hours on board. On our way, returning to the harbor, Fred Danner, private Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, died. We immediately returned to high seas, where he also was buried. We remained that night outside the harbor. In the morning we again returned to Hampton Roads, and at last received water and more medical supplies. We also received a quantity of ice, more fruit, more food for the sick, and more clothing; but, most welcome seemed to be the announcement that the Captain had received orders to start for New York.

Dr. Lesser concluded:

It is not in accordance with the ethics of the Red Cross for one of its officers to criticize the action of any department under which he may be working. The report of the conditions on the Concho was first made by people on board the ship in telegrams from Hampton Roads. When asked, I have answered facts, but at no time offered criticism, and will herein repeat: The distress prevailing on board the Concho seemed to have occurred from many causes—the overcrowding by convalescents who had come on board contrary to your orders and our expectation; otherwise, with fewer to attend, the supply of medicine and nourishment would not have been so rapidly decreased, and more care could have been given to the individual cases. To this cause was due, as I have said, the insufficiency of blankets and mattresses. The other hardships, to wit: the food, the water, the leaving of the dead on the ship, &c., were due either to the exigencies of the situation, or the causes over which we had no control at Siboney, and of which I shall be pleased to give you a circumstantial report in case you deem it advisable or necessary.

THE MISSOURI STILL LINGERS.

Red Cross People Cannot Account for Delay in Leaving for Puerto Rico.

Ten cases of dry goods and 300 equipped cots will be sent by the Red Cross Committee to Puerto Rico on the hospital ship Missouri. The goods were packed for shipment yesterday. Just when the Missouri will leave the Red Cross people do not know. They thought on July 20 that it would sail by Aug. 1. This announcement was made at that time, when, after a conference with Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and Surgeon Major Arthur, it was hastily decided by the Red Cross Committee to devote more than $10,000 of their money to equipping the Missouri with an ice plant, a steam laundry, a carbonating plant, a sterilizing plant, and other things needed in hospital work.

Why the Missouri has not been ordered to sail before this the Red Cross people say they do not know, as the Government owns the vessel. They are aware of the fact, however, that no good has as yet come from the $10,000 spent in fitting out the ship, with the approval of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, at at whose instance Surgeon Major Arthur furnished the Red Cross Committee with a list of things needed.

Fete Champetre at Riverdale.

Among the varied entertainments given for the benefit of the "boys at the front," is scheduled a fête champêtre to be held to-morrow evening at the Forrest House, Riverdale-on-Hudson. The entertainment will consist of tableaus, bazaar, music, dancing, and refreshments. The grounds will be illuminated and an elaborate display of fireworks will add to the occasion. The admission is fixed at 50 cents, and the hosts are Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dierckx. Christian Dierckx, a brother of the host, who was an officer in the First Battalion of Naval Reserves, is now a Boatswain's Mate on one of the yachts in the auxiliary navy.

Contributions Now Exceed $200,000.

Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, received $1,[illegible] in contributions yesterday, which, with the amount previously contributed, makes a grand total of $200,[illegible] Yesterday's contributions were as follows: Richard Evans, $10; Mrs. George B. F. Lord, $10; Auxiliary No. [illegible] James B. Ford, $1,000; Leonard W. Ely, M. D., $[illegible]

NO WOMEN NURSES WANTED.

Col. Greenleaf Refuses Their Aid in Puerto Rico—Miss Rutly to Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Tanner, wife of Corporal Tanner, wired Stephen E. Barton yesterday afternoon that she had seen Mr. Alger and that the Secretary of War had telegraphed to Surgeon De Witt at Fort Monroe telling him, upon receipt of a letter from the War Department, to wire Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for nurses to come to Fort Monroe at once. This is the outcome of a controversy that began last week when Surgeon De Witt requested that twenty-five Red Cross nurses be allowed to attend the sick at Fort Monroe. Objection was made on the part of higher authorities, and the matter was referred to Secretary Alger.

The Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses is prepared to send any number desired. Miss Rutly and her party may go to Fort Monroe, for they will not return to Puerto Rico, as they had hoped.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a latter answering one he wrote to Surgeon Gen. Sternberg on Saturday suggesting that Miss Rutly and party might be needed to accompany sick troops from Puerto Rico to this city. Gen. Sternberg said in part:

On Aug. 11 I received a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf asking me to send him some trained male nurses. On Aug. 12 I cabled to him as follows: "Competent male nurses hard to find. Do you want trained female nurses? Acknowledge receipt." The same day I received a cablegram from him in reply, saying: "Prefer less number of male nurses to any female nurses." Under these circumstances I cannot recommend that any female nurses shall be sent to Puerto Rico. Moreover, I have information that the Relief sails to-day for New York with a load of sick and wounded from Gen. Miles's army, and a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf, dated Aug. 13, says: "Typhoid decreasing; no new cases to-day; general health improving."

With reference to a report that Miss Clara Barton had said that she could not supply relief to the army because the supplies on the State of Texas were given for Cuban relief purposes, Mr. Barton yesterday authorized the statement that all of the medicines, food, and other supplies that were furnished to the army by the Red Cross at Santiago, were Cuban relief supplies. Miss Barton advised the Cuban Relief Committee of the stuff furnished to the soldiers, and was told that no member of the committee would have objected if she had used the entire cargo of the State of Texas for that purpose.

Until the arrival at Santiago late in July of the Port Victor, with about a ton of clothing and more than 1,000 tons of Cuban relief supplies, no Red Cross army supplies had been sent from New York to Miss Barton. The vast amount of supplies sent by the Red Cross from New York had gone forward to the military camps at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, and other places. Only $2,500 in money was sent from New York to Miss Barton, and that was to supply the thirty nurses under Miss Rutly who went to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Barton denied the truth of a statement attributed to Miss Barton, that she intended going from Santiago to Havana to relieve the Cubans. He said that Miss Barton desires to have it known that all supplies and funds at her disposal will be applied to the relief of suffering in the United States Army and Navy, to the exclusion of other wants, if necessary.

TO CARRY RELIEF TO HAVANA.

Miss Clara Barton Asks the President for a Ship.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 15.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society to-day cabled President McKinley requesting that a vessel be given her at once for the purpose of taking relief supplies to the starving Cubans in Havana, where, according to reports, want and distress prevail.

It is expected that a vessel will be placed at the service of the Red Cross Society immediately, as there is an abundant stock of food supplies here, only awaiting means of transportation, and the excellent and far-reaching work Miss Barton has done here demands recognition to the extent of furnishing her an opportunity for further and much-needed relief work in Havana.

71st in the Hands of Its Friends.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx held a well-attended meeting last evening at Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. A committee was appointed to make preparations for a reception and supper to be tendered the members of the returning Seventy-first Regiment. It has also decided to send a representative of the society to Montauk Point to ascertain what the Seventy-first boys are most in need of, and that the Supply Committee be instructed to purchase the supplies recommended.

Fruit for Sick Soldiers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 15.—A carload of melons, grapes, oranges, and other fruit obtained by the efforts of the Red Cross Society, to be forwarded to the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army, will leave for the East to-day. It is consigned to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, Staten Island Military Hospital. The car is elaborately decorated.

Nurses to be Sent to Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon General Sternberg telegraphed Mrs. Higginson of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to-day for twenty-five male nurses to go at once to Puerto Rico.

MOORE BROTHERS AGAIN RICH.

Men Who Failed in Diamond Match Speculation Recoup on Biscuit Shares.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—It is the current belief on the street that the Moore Brothers, who failed during the memorable Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock manipulation in August, 1896, have made large amounts of money in the stock market.

Immediately after the collapse of the famous speculative boom, one that closed the Stock Exchange for three months, J. H. and W. H. Moore set about straightening their affairs. James H. Moore made it his business to stop a disastrous war between the biscuit companies, and, aided by large interests, brought about a consolidation of the United States, New York, and the American Companies, the National Biscuit Company, with $55,000,000 capital stock, being the consolidated organization.

Since his failure James H. Moore has never made comment on any matter for publication. Rumor says that he secured nearly $10,000,000 of the required cash for the consolidation, largely from friends in the East. Rumor also says that the Moores were given as their share in the underwriting profits of the consolidation common stock in the National Biscuit Company to the amount of $6,000,000, face value.

On the Stock Exchange the brokers believe that the Moores are manipulating the market for Biscuit shares.

The 60,00 shares allotted to the Moores, provided the statement of amount is correct, are worth about $2,000,000, and the Moores are not likely to sell out yet, and their prospective profits may exceed $2,000,000.

Steamship Named for Admiral Dewey.

The American Mail Steamship Company, for which the Cramps are building four steamers for service between Boston and the British West Indies, has given instructions that the first of these vessels, which is to be launched Thursday afternoon, is to be named Admiral Dewey.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—A. Hanson, Santiago de Chile; F. Hamilton, Liverpool; A. E. Cacquerel, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; State Senator William Flinn, Pittsburg; Lieut. Gov. William Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Thomas K. Scott, member Republican National Committee, Augusta, Ga.

GILSEY—Ex-Assemblyman J. J. O'Connor, Elmira.

GRAND—C. Blythman, London.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Senator Edward Murphy, Troy.

HOLLAND—F. Pisart, Belgium; Capt. A. Lieven, Russian Naval Attaché, Washington; M. Schoen, Paris; W. Purcell Sallatto, Mexico; Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca.

WALDORF—[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Atlas Brothers, Gloucester, Ohio; E. Atlas, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Arts Brothers, Sandusky, Ohio; J. W. Arts, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ash & Hirshfeld, Austin, Texas; George Ash, clothing, &c.; 41 West Nineteenth Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; Miss Alexander, millinery; Miss S. Blackburn, dry goods; 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Andrews, E., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Wheatley, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Becker, Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, woolens; B. Mayer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. C. Connelly, ladies' wear; Miss A. Connelly, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Back, Joseph D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; William Back, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.
Beukert, George, & Co., Piqua, Ohio; George Beukert, department store; 75 West One Hundred and Second Street.
Bode, Jimmie, Vederburg, Ind.; millinery.
Baehr, O. C. W., Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Baehr, general merchandise.
Brilles, S., & Brother, Georgetown, S. C.; S. Brilles, clothing and dry goods; 749 Broadway.
Baldwin & Vedder, Weston, Ohio; A. C. Vedder, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barnett Brothers, Troy, Ohio; J. L. Barnett, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.
Barringer, H. C., Florence, S. C.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Blackwell, R., & Co., Marion, S. C.; J. W. Blackwell, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Beathea, J. F., & Co., Dillon, S. C.; J. F. Beathea, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Busten, E. R., Kingsland, Ark.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; I. Solomon, notions and fancy goods; 621 Broadway.
Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. P. Loveman, woolens; L. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.
Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Bremond, J., & Co., Austin, Texas; J. Bremond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss S. Cullen, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Sternmayer, dress trimmings; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Gillies, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.
Coons, J., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cole, M. B., Adele, Iowa, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Cohen, A., Americus, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Collat, Adone & Risser, Calvert, Texas; R. A. Risser, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Cox & Lewis, Darlington, N. C.; D. Lewis, dry goods; A. Cox, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; C. L. Piper, notions; 115 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. S. Applegate, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.
Calloway, J. E., La Grange, Ga., dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Denning, F. L., Robinson, Ill., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denning, C. H., & Co., Evergreen, Ala.; S. Denning, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Douglass, A., Florence, S. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgecock, laces and white goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
David, B. J., Gillen, S. C., drugs; Colonnade Hotel.
David Waxelbaum, Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Dragstein, R. H., Waynesville, Ill.; Luth Dragstein, general merchandise; Metropolitan Hotel.
Dragstein, R. H., Waynesville, Ill.; Rolla Dragstein, general merchandise; Metropolitan Hotel.
Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss Haverkoist, millinery; 56 Worth Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. D. Macready, laces and embroideries; W. T. Dougherty, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Holland House.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Smith, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Euwer's, J. H., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Margaret Williams, dry goods, &c.; 92 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City.
Estes, J. H., & Co., Richmond, Mo.; J. H. Estes, general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.
Engle, St. L. P., St. Louis, Mo.; engraver; Charles Chetham.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Parker, millinery; 51 Leonard Street.
Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, dry goods; 277 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Marks, flannels; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens; 115 Worth Street.
Fair, F. D., & Co., Charlestown, Mo.; F. D. Fair, general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.
Frank & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Frank, fur goods; Hotel Vendome.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, gloves and parasols; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Ferrill & Williams, Omaha, Ill.; W. E. Ferrill, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. X. Goldberg, domestics; Miss Kenzer, millinery; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks and suits; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; 536 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, dry goods, 138 Spring Street; Holland House.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, woolens; J. Feiss, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Giblin, C. J., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; C. J. Giblin, ladies' furnishings, cloaks, and linens; Hotel Cadillac.
Gans & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Felix Gans, clothing and gentlemen's furnishings.
Goodsell, Calhoun & Co., Fort Scott, Kan.; William J. Calhoun, dry goods.
Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; C. W. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glick, S., Cleveland, Ohio, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gode, H., Maringo, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Garrett & Co., Calvert, Texas; J. T. Garrett, dry goods; Miss J. Smith, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Hunter, wash goods; 55 White Street.
Grump Brothers, Johnson City, Tenn.; L. B. Grump, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; K. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hoffman Brothers, Argos, Ind.; J. J. Hoffman, dry goods; S. A. Hoffman, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Holt, E. J., & Co., Smithfield, N. C.; E. J. Holt, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile; L. Hammell, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Herman, Louis, Boulder, Col., outfitter.
Henderson, Alex, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Alex Henderson, general merchandise; Sinclair House.
Hersdorffer, J., Canton, Miss.; J. Hersdorffer, dry goods, &c.; 18 West Sixteenth Street.
Hanson & Co., Gallipoli, Ohio; C. E. Hanson, dry goods; A. Hanson, notions; Miss M. Summers, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Hirschberg, S., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; S. Hirschberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Heyman & Merz, West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, notions and dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Hall, J. D., & Co., Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; B. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Johnson & Zinser, Sioux Rapids, Iowa; H. A. Johnson, drugs and jewelry; Marlborough Hotel.
Jennings, W. H., & Co., Davenport, Iowa; W. H. Jennings, gentlemen's furnishings; Mrs. W. H. Jennings, gentlemen's furnishings.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, millinery and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss I. Miller, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Kahn Dry Goods Co., Shreveport, La.; W. Winter, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kohn Brothers, Gadsden, Ala.; H. Kohn, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Kohlberg, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Gerard House.
Kuttner, J., Rome, Ga.; I. May, dry goods; 737 Broadway; Sinclair House.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Wile, dry goods; Holland; "Ben" Straus, dry goods; Hoffman.
Kauffman, Lattimer Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. S. McKee, wholesale drugs; Waldorf-Astoria.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods and notions; C. L. Klotz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; H. Swanson, dry goods; A. Novy, notions; Hotel Albert.
Lowenstein, J., Valparaiso, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; T. W. Landstreet, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Lewis & Son, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Levy & Feldman, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Levy, general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy, S., & Co., Butler, Mo.; S. Levy, general dry goods.
Lasker Brothers, Little Rock, Ark.; M. B. Lasker, liquors and groceries.
Lutz, John, Springfield, Ill.; hats and men's furnishings; Hotel Cadillac.
Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. I. Levy, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. Bippers, dry goods; 56 Franklin Street; Stuart House.
Lowenthal, L., Sons, & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. Lowenthal, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Moorehead, Stillwell & Co., Robinson, Ill.; F. Stillwell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Richter, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Murphy & Co., Stillwater, Minn.; M. L. Murphy, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Matthews Brothers, [illegible], Texas; G. G. [illegible]
Mayer Brothers, Bastrop, Texas; H. T. Mayer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moorehead & Cox, Darlington, S. C.; W. J. Moorehead, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Moore & Biggers, Whitewright, Texas; F. B. Moore, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
McMillin, Reinhardt & Co., Whitewright, Texas; B. M. McMillin, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Mayer, Moses, & Son, Alexandria, La.; Solomon Mayer, general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mausey & Denning, Rushville, Ind.; C. A. Mausey, dry goods, &c.; Hotel St. Denis.
Mayer, Moses, & Son, Alexandria, La.; Nate Mayer, general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mahn, E., & Co., Bowling Green, Ky.; Max B. Mahn, clothing, &c.; Far Rockaway Beach.
Miller, Benjamin, St. Louis, Mo.; hats.
Moore, Maller E., Wapakoneta, Ohio; dressmaking; 30 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Mendel & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; S. Mendel, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.
Menderson Clothing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, woolens; 92 Bleecker Street; Hoffman House.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Marks, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, dry goods; K. Marks, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes, John C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mendel & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; S. Mendel, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. Palmer, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Cragin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
New, J., Youngstown, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
New, T., Mansfield, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, carpets; 258 Church Street.
Oneil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Osborn, Thomas H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Seiter, millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.
Prater & Guslin, Goldwaith, Texas; J. T. Prater, general dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Pahotski, L., Fort Smith, Ark., general hardware.
Parrish, T. R., & Brother, Clayton, Ala.; T. R. Parrish, dry goods; J. E. Parrish, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, flowers and feathers; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.
Pirtle & Daniel, Huntsville, Ala.; E. R. Pirtle, general merchandise; 42 East Tenth Street.
Pettes Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullagh, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Rosenwald, woolens; J. E. Weil, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Sternhouse, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenfeld Brothers, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Louis Rosenfeld, clothing, &c.; Hotel Bartholdi.
Rosenbaum & Brother, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Jacob Rosenbaum, dry goods, &c.; Moses Cohen, dry goods, &c.
Ross, C. B., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue.
Rosenbaum & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; William Rosenbaum, baker; Empire Hotel.
Rhea, R. P., & Co., Forney, Texas; R. P. Rhea, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rubenstein, J., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; J. Rubenstein, dry goods, &c.; 54 Clinton Place.
Rhea, R. P., Company, Farney, Texas; R. P. Rhea, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Randle, J. P., Gonzales, Texas; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Redman, A. L., Olney, Ill., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Richards, J. B. & D., Mankato, Minn.; J. B. Richards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Lazarus, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Rascower, A., Trinidad, Col., clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Rahe, A. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Anna Rahe and Miss Amelia Rahe, millinery; 15 East Sixteenth Street.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; C. H. James, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Smith, J. W., Leadville, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Holland House.
Smith, E. L., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. Young, ladies' wear; T. B. Hamilton, notions, fancy goods; Holland House.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilbourn, upholstery goods and carpets; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, woolens; Hoffman House.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stiefals, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; Mrs. J. Johnson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Smither Brothers, Lipton, Mo.; W. Y. Smither, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Surprise Millinery Co., The, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Lusher, millinery; 109 East Broadway.
Stout, D. D., & Son, Dayton, Ohio; Frank B. Hale, groceries; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith, W. A., & Co., Louisiana, Mo.; W. A. Smith, general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.
Smith Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; S. H. Smith, groceries.
Spencer, J. B., & Co., Hillsborough, N. C.; J. B. Spencer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Solomon, A., East Liverpool, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sommer, S., Athens, Ohio, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Stokes Brothers, Lampasas, Texas; E. D. Stokes, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Schwartzman & Traub, Marion, S. C.; D. Schwartzman, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Shillito, John, Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces and embroideries; 346 Broadway.
Strong, Lee, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics; 56 Worth Street.
Schoonover, William, & Sons, Argos, Ind.; W. Schoonover, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schifman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; I. Schifman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Stradley & Barr, Greenville, Texas; S. I. Stradley, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; T. W. Thompson, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. J. Beale, ribbons; 38 Crosby Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Townsend, domestics and linens; 407 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Tutner, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tutner, woolens; Stuart House.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, carpets; P. O. Halloran, dry goods; 335 Broadway.
Worbach & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; William Brach, general dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Williams Brothers, Charleston, S. C.; H. J. Williams, shoes.
Warskanski, R., Lockhart, Texas; general dry goods; 54 Clinton Place.
Williamson, Blocker & Co., Honey Grove, Texas; E. E. Blocker, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Wheeler, E. B., Marion, S. C.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Wilcox, R. M. & C. B., Sandusky, Ohio; C. B. Wilcox, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Yates, H. M., Lampasas, Texas; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Yoke & Wilson, (The Fair,) Marion, Ohio; George A. Wilson, dry goods, &c.; Hotel St. Denis.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Father Time's scythe is a weapon that no man can escape. Sooner or later it must lay all men low.

With premature death it is different. Nature intended that every man should live a long and useful life, and die a peaceful, painless death. Men defeat the intention of a beneficent Providence by the manner in which they live, their disregard of the laws of health and their utter failure to protect health when it is threatened and restore it when it is lost. The most common result of neglect of health is that dread disease, consumption. Not many years ago it was considered incurable. Now it is known that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases if taken in time. That is its record during a period of thirty years. Many of the thankful patients have permitted their names, experiences and photographs to be reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any sufferer who wishes to investigate these cases may secure a copy of this book *free*, by sending 21 one-cent stamps *to cover cost of mailing only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and then write to the patients themselves. In consulting Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, the sufferer consults a skillful specialist who for thirty years has been chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has successfully treated tens of thousands of cases of bronchial, throat and lung affections. He will cheerfully answer letters from all sufferers, without charge. Address the Doctor as above.

"I had bronchitis for eighteen years and I was treated by three physicians, but all failed," writes David Wartzenluft, Esq., of Shoemakersville, Berks Co., Pa. "They told me there was no cure for me. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and was entirely cured. My [illegible]

MR. CROKER SENDS NO WORD

The Tammany Leader Is Hiding Away from Politicians and Gayeties at Saratoga.

DEMOCRATS LEAVE IN TURN

Ex-Gov. Flower Quoted as Saying the Party Will Not Have a Silver Plank in the Platform This Year.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Mr. Croker had not returned here at a late hour to-night, and he is not expected to be back at all. According to his present plan, Maurice Untermyer, with whom he is going to spend a few days in the mountains, will join him at some other place. Mr. Untermyer has received a message from Mr. Croker, asking him to meet him at some place to-morrow afternoon. Where the message came from or what was the place set for the meeting Mr. Untermyer declined to say.

A great many of the Tammany men left for their homes to-day, and there are not more than a score of the party leaders remaining. To-morrow there will be a still smaller number. Among the few Tammany men who are still staying here are Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Senator Thomas F. Grady. The Mayor intends to stay several days longer. Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Chairman of the new Democratic Campaign Committee, will leave to-morrow noon to take part in the work of the committee at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said to-night: "The Democratic Party is not going to put a free silver plank in its State platform. It cannot afford to indorse the action taken at Chicago. If it does it will start out on its fight with at least 268,000 gold Democrats against it. The party cannot indorse silver and carry the State. Now, here is another point. If they elect a Democratic Governor, he is going to make every effort to punish the men who misused the money in the canal appropriation, and the people of the State will see that they get their just deserts. The people ought to think of that.

"Speaking of this canal matter," continued Mr. Flower, "the money was appropriated to put the canal in shape so that steamboats could navigate it. If they do that then 4,000 drivers of canalboat horses are going to be thrown out of employment before a great while."

As Mr. Flower is spoken of as a strong candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, his words on the silver question are considered likely to cause a great deal of talk in the organization. Mr. Flower has been taking daily exercise by playing golf. Every afternoon he drives out to the links, and he takes a lively interest in the game. "I play two miles every day," he said. "I find it's a great game, and it's first rate exercise."

Mr. Flower does not deny that he is willing to accept the nomination. It is well known among his friends that he believes he can carry the State, and there are a good many Tammany men who agree with him in this regard. A great many stories are told here of his popularity.

"Flower gets out among the farmers with an old straw hat on his head, baggy old trousers, and a piece of tobacco in his mouth," said a man from one of the downtown districts in Manhattan, "and he talks crops to 'em, drinks cider with 'em, asks about their potatoes and their corn, and he wins 'em all. Although he's rich, they don't look on him as one of those bloated bondholders. Why, they would do anything for him, just because of his unpretentious ways. That's the sort of a man they like, and there isn't a bit of doubt that he would win in a walk."

Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Whalen, and half a dozen other well-known Tammany leaders went to the races this afternoon, and to-night they are attending a cakewalk, in which colored people of the town take part, at the Grand Union. Col. Gardiner was asked to act as judge at this affair, but he declined. He thought it was not quite proper for the District Attorney of New York County to act in such a capacity. Corporation Counsel Whalen was then asked to accept the honor, but he, too, declined. He said he knew too little about cakewalks to fill the bill.

Col. Gardiner said to-day that he had been considering the case he is to bring against the new elections law. "I find," he said, "that there are a great many strong points that can be made against the constitutionality of the law. The case is to be taken into the courts just as soon as possible—in time, I expect, to prevent the enforcement of the law on election day if the court sustains us in our position."

INSURANCE AND POLITICS.

Kansas Republicans Charged with Getting Funds from Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The friends of Superintendent McNall say to-night that a private dispatch received from New York gives the information that former Chief Justice Horton of Kansas is now in the East as the accredited agent of the Republican Central Committee to collect from insurance companies campaign funds to use in the defeat of the Populist State ticket.

It is claimed that McNall's contention with insurance companies has inspired the Kansas Republicans to go to these corporations for financial aid in defeating the Populists, and incidentally in destroying McNall. The Populist State Committee has sent word to all newspapers and speakers to expose this scheme, and to charge connivance between these corporations and the Republican Party.

Committee of Ten Meets To-night.

A call has been issued to the Democratic Campaign Committee appointed on Saturday by the State Committee, to meet at the Hoffman House this evening at 8 o'clock. Campaign headquarters will be opened at this hotel at once, with Chairman McCarren and Secretary Benedict in charge. Chairman Danforth of the State Committee, will to-day issue the formal call for the meeting of the State Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 28. The primaries to elect delegates to the convention will be held here on Sept. 20. Three representatives will be chosen from each Assembly District.

Secretary Bliss in Town.

Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who has been enjoying a short vacation at his country home in New Jersey, paid a brief visit to this city yesterday. He visited his office at 117 Duane Street in the morning and discussed business matters with his partners in the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. He had nothing to say for publication concerning the war or the political situation, and it is understood his visit has no political significance. Secretary Bliss has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor. His friends say that under no circumstances could he accept the nomination.

Carondelet Democratic Club's Outing.

The fourth annual outing of the Carondelet Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District was held yesterday at Zehden's Casino, College Point, L. I. About 350 members took in the outing. They left the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, taking breakfast on arrival at the Point. The day's programme consisted of dancing and games. After dinner, at 5 o'clock, speeches were made by David H. Welch, President A. E. Crabtree, and others.

York Lawyer Named for Congress.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 15.—L. De Ziegler, an attorney of this city, was this afternoon nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District.

THE CANADIAN YACHT WINS.

Dominion, Sailed by Duggan, Sails Ahead of Challenger, the American Boat, at Dorval.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 15.—The second race in the series between Challenger of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, took place at Lake St. Louis to-day. On Saturday Challenger won on a foul, and to-day the Canadian boat evened up matters by winning a good race by the large margin of 2 minutes 47 seconds.

The wind in the morning gave no promise of a race, as there was not a ripple on the water. The boats arrived at the starting point at 11 o'clock, but the Sailing Committee of the St. Lawrence Club deemed it wise to postpone the start, as the clouds gave some indication of a rising wind. At 12:50 a fairly brisk southeast wind having set in, the preparatory gun was fired.

By that time both yachts had made sail and were going backward and forward under jib and mainsail. At 1 o'clock the signal gun was fired and five minutes later the start was made.

Dominion, under the skillful guidance of G. H. Duggan, her designer and builder, was first away, crossing the line with a good six seconds' lead. The first leg of the triangular course was a run with the wind. On Saturday Challenger showed her superiority in this work, and again to-day she showed that it was her forte.

It did not take Mr. Crane long to bring the American boat ahead of Dominion, and only excellent seamanship on the part of the Canadian kept him from being left by a large margin. Once Challenger, which was to windward of Dominion, blanketed her and gained considerably.

At the first buoy, one and a third miles from the start, Challenger turned seven seconds ahead of Dominion. As soon as the buoy was turned, however, Dominion set out and took the lead in a remarkably short time. She kept up to windward much better than Challenger, and outpointing the latter at every instance.

She not only made up the seven seconds, but led at the next buoy by one minute twenty-six and a half seconds, and for the remaining nine and one-third miles of the journey she was never headed.

It was the same story on every round. On the free reach with the wind, Challenger gained considerably, but Dominion more than made up the difference on the beat to windward, and the close reach home and at the end of every round had a good lead. On the first leg of the last round, Challenger reduced the lead of the Canadian to thirty seconds, but on the last two legs Dominion picked up, and won by two minutes and forty-seven seconds.

The reason of Dominion's gains on the beat and close reach was that she had one of her keels out of the water. She is built on the catamaran principle, and with the weather keel out of the water, presented a very small wetted surface. When both keels were in the water Challenger gained considerably, as the figures show:

Mr. Duggan sailed Dominion and Mr. Crane Challenger.

The official time:

FIRST ROUND.

Star, 1:00:30.

First buoy—Dominion, 1:20:27; Challenger, 1:20:20. Difference, 7 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 1:36:15; Challenger, 1:37:41½. Difference, 1:26½.

Third buoy—Dominion, 1:47:19; Challenger, 1:49:10. Difference, 1:51.

SECOND ROUND.

First buoy—Dominion, 2:01:45; Challenger, 2:02:30. Difference, 45 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 2:17:06; Challenger, 2:19:15. Difference, 2:09.

Third buoy—Dominion, 2:27:40; Challenger, 2:30:00. Difference, 2:20.

THIRD ROUND (LAST.)

First buoy—Dominion, 2:40:40; Challenger, 2:41:10. Difference, 30 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 2:55; Challenger, 2:57:16. Difference, 2:16.

Finish—Dominion, 3:05; Challenger, 3:07:47.

Dominion won by 2:47.

DANGER OF HEN AND CHICKENS.

Yacht Struck On a Reef Saturday—New Buoy Needed.

For some years yachtsmen and sailing masters of small vessels have given the dangerous reef known as the Hen and Chickens, and situated off Umbrella Point, Larchmont, a wide berth. Many of the skippers have made the assertion that the reef was growing further out in the Sound every year, while others have scouted the assertion as impossible. Be this as it may, the red spar buoy that has marked the outer end of the rocks has been moved out further toward deep water two or three times.

That it does not mark the end of the chain of rocks at present was shown on Saturday afternoon, when, during the race of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, a big black cutter that was sailing to the eastward with a party of ladies on board, fully 300 yards to the southeast of the Government mark, ran on a rock and hung there for fully an hour before she was again floated into deep water, despite the efforts of those on board and assistance from several small launches. The tide was low at the time and the yacht was drawing about ten feet of water, but when she struck, her stern, by which she hung on the reef, was raised fully two feet above her waterline. The spot will doubtless be buoyed as soon as the proper authorities are notified of the danger, but until that time yachtsmen should keep well off to the southward of the present Government mark.

Vessels cruising in the regular Government channel at this point will run no danger, as all charts mark the deepest water to the southeast of Execution Rocks, and all Government vessels take that course. Nevertheless the danger exists for boats that draw as much as seven or eight feet, and desire to make Larchmont or Horseshoe Harbors.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Carolina Wins the Cup Offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced for the cup offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones this afternoon in a fair breeze from the southwest. The start was made at 3:05. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:35:51	2:30:51
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:38:28	2:33:28
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:39:17	2:34:17
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:40:07	2:35:07
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:41:57	2:36:57
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:13	2:39:13
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:44:50	2:39:50
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:45:02	2:40:02

The Jamestown course was used and sailed over twice.

Conferring About the Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff visited Commodore E. D. Morgan to-day to have a final talk with that gentleman regarding the American Cup defender syndicate and the new yacht the Messrs. Herreshoff are to build.

Mr. Herreshoff and Commodore Morgan had a lengthy interview, as the Commodore leaves here to-morrow for New York and sails for Europe on Wednesday.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the noted racing schooner Emerald, who is now cruising to the eastward with the Atlantic Yacht Club, has offered the following cash prizes for the three leading knockabouts at the finish of the interclub match race Aug. 22; $25 to the first boat, $15 to the second boat, and $10 to the third boat.

⁂

The Huguenot Yacht Club, which during the continuance of active hostilities declared its races off, has announced that it will hold its fourth annual regatta next Saturday. The events are open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and will be for the following classes: Thirty-six, thirty, twenty-five, twenty, and fifteen foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls; thirty, twenty-five, twenty, and fifteen foot classes of catboats; twenty-one-foot racing knockabout class; one-design dory class. The Race Committee, consisting of E. Burton Hart, Jr., Howard Horton, and H. C. Ward, is making efforts to have all the fliers present, and, with a breeze, the regatta should be one of the best of the season. The start is scheduled for 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and entries will be received up to one hour before the preparatory gun.

⁂

A meeting of yachtsmen in the vicinity of Water Mill, Jamaica Bay, was held recently at Metox Inn, for the purpose of organizing a yacht club, to be known as the Metox Yacht Club. Robert E. Bach was elected temporary Chairman and F. W. Kenyon acted as scribe. The rules and regulations of the Atlantic Yacht Club, as far as they could be applied to small boats on Jamaica Bay, were adopted, and Arthur Ball, Mortimer O'Brien, and Henry L. Reeve were appointed a committee to formulate racing rules, to be presented at a meeting to be convened this week. The house flag has not yet been designed, but a special committee is at work on it and will report at an early date.

⁂

The sloop yacht Phantom, owned by Fred Wrege, has returned from a three weeks' cruise to the eastward. The members of the party on board were enthusiastic regarding their pleasant voyage, during which they dropped anchor at Oak Point, Huntington, New London, Stonington, New Haven, and Port Jefferson.

⁂

Dr. Coe, a well-known member of the Jersey City Yacht Club, has disposed of his trim yacht Mariposa to William Kigemaiden of the Oceanic Yacht Club. The Mariposa is one of the handsomest yachts in the Oceanic Club's fleet, and there is a well-defined rumor that she will be the flagship next year.

⁂

J. D. Hollis has sold his fast twenty-eight-foot catboat Water Queen to William Crotley of Brooklyn. Mr. Crotley will use his newly acquired craft on Long Island Sound during the remainder of the season.

⁂

Thomas Lawton of Williamsburg has started on a cruise in his sloop Iranus. He will voyage as far south as Chesapeake Bay, and will enjoy a season of fishing and the shooting whatever of the feathered tribes may fall before his gun.

⁂

The new steam launch Oneka, built for R. Gannon, is completed, and had a speed trial on Saturday on Flushing Bay. The craft is 35 feet over all, 12 feet beam, and draws three feet of water. Her saloon is divided into two compartments, with a pilot house forward, main saloon amidships, and has a stateroom, library, buffet and large galley. She will start for a three weeks' cruise to the eastward in a few days, stopping at Newport and Boston.

⁂

The sloop yacht Unawanda, owned by C. T. Phillips, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted during the past three weeks. Her new dress comprises a hollow mast and spars, new sails, and rudder. Her cabin house has been lengthened two feet and raised eighteen inches. The upholstery is new, and the cabin decorations are in mahogany and white enamel.

SOLDIERS LIKED IN WALL ST.

Men in the Banking District Entertain Them—Stock Exchange Rough Riders Remembered.

Soldiers back from the war in Cuba were very much in evidence in the commercial and banking district yesterday. The majority of them were from the Twenty-fourth and Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth, Third, Sixth, and Tenth Cavalry. They were more in evidence in Whitehall Street and the neighborhood of the Sub-Treasury. In the first-named thoroughfare they were to and from the Army Building to get pay vouchers, which they cashed at the Treasury.

The fighters were everywhere objects of interest of the most kindly character. Very few of them looked spick-and-span enough for parade, but they were bronzed and martial in appearance. Not a few were thoroughly dilapidated, and needed baths, and the good offices of the barber. In many instances they were accosted without ceremony in the street, and promptly entertained by business men, and nearly all took advantage of an opportunity to visit the Wall Street district and the Exchanges.

At the Stock, Produce, and Consolidated Exchanges they received hearty greetings, and a group of them in the galleries was always the signal for applause.

J. Lorimer Worden and C. E. Knoblauch of the Stock Exchange are members of the Rough Riders. Some of their friends on the Exchange decided that a substantial and timely recognition of their gallantry and that of their comrades would just now be vastly acceptable, so a subscription list was passed on the floor of the Exchange. Several hundred dollars was collected, and the money was used to purchase a host of seasonable delicacies and cigars. These were packed in cases and baskets and sent by express to Messrs. Worden and Knoblauch at Montauk Point.

Col. Kimball and the officers of the Quartermaster's Department were very busy all day yesterday arranging the affairs of the returning soldiers. Thirty-day furloughs were issued to the men, and transportation was given them to their homes. They were provided with sleeping-car accommodations and commutation rations. Commutation rations are $1.50 a day instead of the regular army rations. Everything that Col. Kimball could do to make the men comfortable he did. Some of the men have to go to California, and quite a number go to States west of the Mississippi. The Quartermaster's Office was open until after 5 o'clock on Sunday, and all day yesterday it was crowded with soldiers.

OUR NEED OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

Value of a Powerful Fleet Increased by Our Introduction to Far Eastern Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The American Navy of to-day is not the navy of yesterday nor will it be the navy of to-morrow. Times have changed and we have changed in them. Manila and Santiago have made this Government turn face about and it is evident from the trend of public opinion, as manifested here, that the United States from this time forward will be as eager to build up a powerful navy as it has heretofore been to avoid the necessity for one.

Evidences of this new policy may be seen any day at the White House and in the War and Navy Departments, and it may be learned from listening to the somewhat idle midsummer talk of politicians. Yesterday the United States was the fifth or seventh naval power, according to the way in which that power was estimated by experts. To-day it is at least the fourth and probably the third. It seems to be the well settled determination of politicians, statesmen, officials and of the Administration that the United States shall never be permitted to fall below the third rank.

With England and France, the first two naval powers, it is conceded, the United States has no cause for quarrel. But it is another question when the other powers of Europe are considered. Naval experts here are of the opinion that this country, owing to its new interests in the Caribbean and Pacific, has come into close contact with Russia, Germany, and Japan, each of which has a powerful navy. The naval programme of this country will hereafter, they say, be governed to a large extent by the policies and movements of these countries.

The annexation of Hawaii, it is said, has increased the necessity for a strong navy, because it has given to this country a key to be defended with fleets and armies. The result of the war, from a naval point of view, has been to plunge this country up to its eyes in the ever-growing Eastern question.

It is not probable, therefore, that the present navy will be reduced in strength. Rather will it be increased. The Naval Board to be created to determine what disposition to make of the auxiliary vessels of the navy will meet this week, and it seems to be pretty well settled in advance that the navy will be maintained at its present strength, and an earnest recommendation made to have it further strengthened by the building of fast armored cruisers and faster battleships than we now have.

The return of the victorious fleets from Cuban waters and from Manila is to be made, doubtless, the occasion of a great naval demonstration. All of Admiral Sampson's fleet has been ordered to New York, and the ships have already sailed from Santiago. With them comes also the Brooklyn, with Admiral Schley, although it had been previously ordered to the south coast of Cuba. It is almost certain that the reception given to these ships and to the Admirals and sailors who fought with them will open a new era in the history of the American Navy.

Fever Checked in Louisiana.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—State Officer Blunt last night received telegrams from Health Officer Dr. Smith, and Government Expert Dr. Carter, at Franklin, La., reporting no new cases and no suspected cases and the town in a perfectly healthy condition.

BATTLESHIPS ON PARADE

Sampson's Fleet to Steam Up North River to Grant's Tomb and Fire a Salute.

SATURDAY THE DATE FIXED

Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, New York, Brooklyn, and Perhaps the Texas to Take Part in the Parade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department decided during the day to yield, as far as practicable, to the public desire at New York for a naval review of the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Accordingly, Acting Secretary Allen issued the following order:

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers soon expected home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who desire to see the ships. But neither the officers nor the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition for such uses as may hereafter be required of them. It is expected all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the navy yard directed to this work, in order to secure the greatest possible dispatch.

"The department will direct that, upon arrival in New York Harbor, the fleet will steam up the North River as far as Gen. Grant's tomb, fire a salute, and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday, the 20th inst."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North River. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday night, but the ships will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

The naval parade will be participated in by the flagship New York and her larger sister ship, the Brooklyn, and the four big battleships Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana. The Texas also may take part.

FOR A NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

President Guggenheimer to Take Steps for Receiving the Soldiers Now at Montauk.

President Guggenheimer to-day will ask unanimous consent of the Council and Board of Aldermen to introduce the following resolution providing for a reception in this city to the soldiers who are now at Montauk.

Whereas, The Government of the United States has directed that the troops of the regular and volunteer army shall at once be removed from the seat of war to encampments to be laid out in Montauk Point, in this State; and

Whereas, The whole American people are desirous of demonstrating in some fitting way their gratitude for the magnificent achievements of the men who have added lustre to the American name,

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York be and is hereby requested to invite the people of the United States to assemble in this city on some day, to be hereafter determined, to receive and tender to these returning soldiers such a welcome as will in a measure give expression to the intense feeling of gratitude which pervades the entire people.

Resolved, That he be requested to select a committee of at least 100 citizens to arrange the necessary details for such reception and welcome.

Resolved, That he be requested to apply to the Government of the United States for such cooperation as will enable the municipality to make the occasion a National celebration, commemorative of the union of all sections of our beloved country in the cause of humanity, a testimony of our appreciation of the services of the armies and navies which have secured such wonderful results in so brief a time, and an approval of the magnanimity which has been accorded to the brave soldiers and sailors of our adversary.

NAVAL MILITIA TO GO HOME.

Crews of Yosemite, Dixie, and Other Auxiliary Craft Will Be Released.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department is taking steps to reduce the force of naval militiamen called into service from the several States. The Minneapolis is to transfer part of her crew to the Yosemite, thus releasing the Michigan naval militiamen who man the Yosemite.

The Columbia is also to transfer her crew to the Dixie and other auxiliary craft, thus allowing the naval militiamen on these auxiliaries to go home.

In this way the naval service will speedily be returned into the hands of the regular officers and crews.

THE TEXAS READY TO SAIL.

The Brooklyn and Other Big Vessels Expected at the Navy Yard.

Freshly painted, and looking as trim and neat as if she had only just gone into commission, the United States battleship Texas awaits a favorable tide to be floated out of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The needed repairs to her hull, upper sides, superstructure, and machinery have been completed, under the watchful supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles, and if anything, the war vessel is more stanch and more formidable than ever before.

The authorities at the yard expect the other large vessels to arrive by the end of the week, and the cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the first to reach the yard. The new dry dock will be ready to receive one of the vessels within two weeks, as the workmen who are removing the cofferdam in front of the big dock are now cutting away the last row of high wooden piles which obstruct the entrance.

The torpedo boat Dupont, which arrived from Guantanamo last week, was towed over to the dock at the foot of Seventh Street and East River yesterday for a thorough overhauling.

Marine Corps Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Several promotions in the Marine Corps have resulted from the advancement of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington to the grade of Colonel. Major R. L. Meade becomes a Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. J. M. T. Young a Major, First Lieut. O. H. Lauchheimer a Captain, and Second Lieut. J. H. Russell a First Lieutenant. Capt. Lauchheimer is especially well known in this city as the chief assistant of the Judge Advocate of the Navy.

A REMARKABLE RENT RECEIPT.

Peculiar Method of One Landlord to Evade the Stamp Tax.

Real estate agents have been very much worried about rent receipts and whether they have to have a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp on them. A tenant in an uptown apartment house last week went to pay his rent, and while waiting for the receipt noticed that the agent seemed worried. He wrote on several pieces of paper, but as none seemed to satisfy him he threw them away.

Then he told his tenant that he would have to give him a remarkable receipt, explaining that he did not know whether it had to be stamped or not. If they had to be stamped he explained it would cost $45 a year for the receipts he would issue for that one apartment house. This is the receipt he gave:

"Mr. ——: Your next month's rent is due Sept. 1."

Poisoned Herself on Mother's Grave.

Matilda Huber, twenty-five years old and single, of 61 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon on the grave of her mother in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, by taking carbolic acid. Her body was found by two gravediggers. Upon it were found a letter, which was taken by Coroner Rouff, and a pocketbook containing $5.04. The girl's mother died recently, and she had worried continually since her death.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

WHAT SHALL BE OUR COLONIAL POLICY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems inevitable that the United States is about to enter, by force of circumstances, upon an era of colonization, and as such a policy is an absolute reversal of our traditions and political doctrines, we must enter upon it not only uninfluenced by all those precedents afforded by the experience of colonizing nations in the past, but as well, if possible, with new ideas and novel methods which, if successfully carried to their full fruition, must result not only in our material advantage, but also in the increased welfare and happiness of the peoples over whom we extend the sway and protection of the Republic.

The two great exemplars of colonial expansion have been, as every student of history knows, Spain and England, and they stand and have stood for centuries as exponents of policies diametrically opposed in their nature, operation, and effect. On the one hand, the exploitation of the newly conquered or acquired territory for the sole benefit and profit of the insular Government; the harassing, the torture, the grinding down of the colonial peoples, the denial, not only of the rights of citizenship, but of the commonest rights of safety in person and property as well; a system of slavery, and, when under the influence of advancing civilization, the abolition of actual slavery had become necessary, a system of peonage, worse, perhaps, than the former state; and all these for one sole purpose, the enrichment of the conquerors, regardless of its effect upon the conquered or upon the territory occupied by them. The system, for it seems at this late day to have been a system, of crime, of rapine, and of carnage, which has characterized the rule of Spain wherever found, has never been and can never be, adequately described; and in the Low Countries, in Peru, in Mexico, in all her former possessions, from Alva in the Netherlands to Weyler in Cuba, the sickening tale of cruelty and barbarity is the same; and it is, when this unbroken history of crime is reflected upon, a source of wonder and surprise that modern civilization should have permitted this monster among nations to have exercised its sway over so great a portion of the earth's surface as has been up to the present in its possession. Spain's days of colonial power, however, are drawing to or have reached their close, an event which makes for better government, better homes, and a happier condition of the peoples formerly under her sway.

On the other hand, with few exceptions, the colonial policy of England has been one which might be, were it not for our differing forms of government, followed by the United States with the certainty of an immense amount of resulting happiness and profit to all concerned. Whatever else may be said, the British flag wherever planted has brought in its train absolute security to the citizen or subject in his person and in his property, and unless prevented by savagery or racial or tribal hatred has insured to every one beneath its folds the right, first of ownership, and secondly, the right to deal with his own, within certain well-defined limits, applicable to all alike, as he should see fit to do. Instead of grinding down the peoples of conquered or acquired territory, for the purpose of enriching the mother country, England—selfishly, perhaps, but the fact remains, nevertheless—has sought to raise them to her own level, and by their increase of thrift and industry to open new and profitable avenues of trade. Torture has been unknown, butchery, rapine, carnage, all have been banished, and that curse of cursed human bondage—the awful crime of slavery—received its deathblow at the hands of the English people and Government.

The two policies have gone on these many years side by side, until at last to the whole world their results are apparent. On the one hand, loss of territory, of prestige, and of power, both at home and abroad; on the other, the mightiest empire in history, and one whose expansion has by no means reached its legitimate limit, for at no period in its long and eventful history has England had in her service a more masterful mind, a more skillful pilot than he who shapes her colonial policy and directs its course to-day.

And yet the policy above described, so successful from every point of view in its results, both to the mother country and to the colonies, would hardly serve as a safe guide for this Nation for one very cogent reason, which is by no means the only one than might be successfully urged against its adoption. At the time of the separation of the American Colonies the lesson was thoroughly learned by the mother country that enlargement of liberties rather than their restriction, or augmentation of privileges rather than repression, affords the true solution to the problem of colonial government and strengthens rather than weakens the ties binding the countries together—a more striking instance of liberality in this regard cannot be found in history than the sanction by the home Government of colonial legislation setting up tariffs on imports, not only against other countries, but as well against the mother country itself—and this very liberality is in itself the potent force resulting in a strengthening of the allegiance of England's colonial peoples with an accompanying sentiment of loyalty which an opposite policy would certainly diminish and ultimately utterly destroy.

Our institutions and traditions would not permit the exercise of a like policy and spirit toward our colonies on the part of the United States. On the contrary, the ultimate end and purpose of our colonial policy must be the extinction of all colonies, however acquired, as colonies, and their absorption into the United States. It is indisputable that the temper of our people has undergone in recent years a marked change; that old ideas, old theories, old policies, are surely to be set aside in favor of those as yet novel and untried. This readiness to throw over ancient traditions heretofore venerated in a greater or less degree, has not escaped notice among other nations. A writer of eminence, in a recent paper, has truly said:

"Every one remembers now that for years past the American people have shown increasing signs of discontent with a rather undistinguished place in the scale of nations. Boundless energy, ingenuity, vigor, audacity, a vast population in a great range of country, and yet little that could be called national distinction were it continued for a thousand years. The diffusion of enlightenment is not at all an affair of conquest and colonization. Religion and philosophy agree that the American Republic has within its own pale opportunity and space enough to work out all the nobler ambitions, including those that need the aid of great wealth, or that great wealth rewards; and it may be added that, so far, those ambitions have been handsomely served. But for all that, it is a national life that does not satisfy. It does not satisfy, in spite of the grand consideration that it is carried on with the utmost possible security for peace. In point of fact, it is there that our cousins feel the rub. Something irrepressible and apparently immortal in human nature murmurs, 'Utmost possible security for peace, and utmost possible denial of adventure. The portion of the home-keeping youth. Rejection, rejection by a people 60,000,000 strong, of the dominion and the glory by which great races are honored and remembered. Choice of a back seat in history, and even to-day behind every living Englishman, Frenchman, Dutchman.' There is a great heart of the United States as well as a great heart of England; and the ear that could listen at the republican organ as it listens at the lips of a seashell would have heard a murmur with these meanings long ago. Two things have brought them out in something like articulate speech, but more significantly in action. One of these two things is that same rise of Japan * * * a stirring and challenging event. The other was a thing of home production, namely, the suggestion, the appeal, the incitement of Capt. Mahan's writings, which have told upon every nation with a seaboard.

"But whether with or without such explanation, small is the doubt that the American Republic is casting loose from, I will not say a splendid isolation, but comfortable, secure, and very much more approved than regretted by the rest of the world. This energetic, self-sufficing Nation sets out at last to be glorious, to make history, to be a 'world power,' as they say over there, but, although we all agree that the change begins, its magnitude seems to be as slowly perceived in England as were the consequences of the rise of Japan. Or if it be not an insufficient, it is a shelved understanding—put off to make room for a flattering expectation which is itself, perhaps, imperfectly understood."

It cannot be doubted that perspective has in this case lent clearness to the vision, and that the writer, with doubtless many of his fellow-countrymen, sees plainly that which has not been generally observed on this side of the Atlantic, and has announced a fact, the existence of which by not a few Americans would be absolutely denied. Nevertheless, it remains that the very exigencies of the present situation urge on the American people to an abandonment of their splendid isolation, with its absence of interest in the affairs of the outside world, into an assumption of place and rank among the great powers of the earth, and an active and potent interest in the welfare of mankind as well as an important and commanding place in the council of nations. If at the outset of what may perhaps justly be termed the new career of the United States; if in the beginnings of our efforts at colonial government, we are guilty of serious errors, we shall not lack instances to remind us of our faults or shortcomings, nor shall we fail to reap the legitimate results of our lack of judgment.

It has been suggested without any great degree of organization that a territorial form of government will solve all our difficulties in this direction, but it must be remembered that Arizona is not Puerto Rico, nor is Alaska the Philippines, and a form of government suited to the one would hardly be available or advisable in the other. No objections can be urged to the new name; our new possessions might with propriety be called Territories, and possibly their form of representation might be the same in the National Congress, but there must be in ruling in these newly acquired countries, until their ultimate absorption into the Union, a flexibility in the form as well as in the actual workings of their government not at present known, and one which has no present prototype.

Whatever then may be the new form of government imposed upon our newly acquired colonies, let it be understood at the outset that it is merely tentative and pending their entry into the Union, with all the rights of Statehood, subject to such healthy change as the development of all or either of the several countries may require. It is quite likely that a marked variation of the workings of the various colonial governments suited to their varying conditions may be found advisable, and as has been suggested, the absence of precedents and colonial traditions leaves the United States the utmost freedom of action in determining the method by which our dependencies shall be ruled. Of one fact the whole world may take cognizance. The American people will resent quickly, forcibly, and with the utmost decision a policy which looks toward the relinquishment of any territory over which the flag of the United States once floats into the hands of Spain or any other nation, and they are equally determined that expansion of territory shall bring in its train the blessings of liberty to the peoples now for the first time brought under their sway, whose ultimate destiny is an equal share in the councils of the Nation.

HOWARD THOMAS.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1898.

A RESUME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I submit a brief résumé of the course of our present war, divided into three periods, wherein—as permitted by the rich variations of meaning in our language—a single familiar word becomes emblematic of the influence which controlled the keynote of every period.

1—Remember the Maine!

—American History, 1898.

A thunderbolt out of a clear sky! The atoms of the shattered battleship drifting silently as a leaven of patriotism into the heart of the Nation, grew there into an ominous and mighty resolve. Politics pushed aside, the grim memory did its work step by step, through sober debate, millions for defense, the ultimatum, the war for humanity. A moral lesson for the world to heed!

2—Brave defenders, at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure Main
And guardian angels sung.
—Thomson, "Alfred."

From ocean to ocean, from every State, all races, all hues, all castes they poured, the flower of the country, and met under one flag 250,000 strong. No North or West or East or South, but one beautiful mosaic cemented by patriotism at every seam. And the battleships sailed and the ocean took on her bosom the transports bearing the brave soldiers, and by the sea and on the sea began the brave deeds that were never equaled within three moons in man's memory. A grand spectacle for the world to admire!

3—"Wisely, have a care o' th' Main chance."
—Butler, "Hudibras."

The war has closed. Every man for himself and the de'il take the hindmost. There is glory in the air; who can leap and catch the most of it? There is opprobrium lying low; who can kick it furthest from him? Promotions, prizes, outrankings, and heart-burnings; a scramble, a wrangle, contention, and accusation "I told you so!" and "You're another!" In North, East, South, and West suspicions, jealousies, grievances; some of the joints, 'tis said, are cracking badly. Was not the glue good? No need to characterize now, the world will call it what it pleases.

And, obscured behind a cloud, but yet to be reckoned with:

Oh, Cuba libre, Main-spring of all my woe,
That found me thus and thus, and keep'st me so.
—Goldsmith.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898. X. Y.

THE "STAFF" OF PEACE, IN WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The history of the peace-and-politics staff, as an organizer of defeat, or of disaster, distress, and disgrace at best, repeats itself at every opportunity. It gave the British Army in the Crimea a monumental history of inefficiency and misery. It caused France to pass under the yoke to German legions that would never have seen Paris but by favor of the French military staff. And that staff of to-day, with its hypocritical politico-military "honor," costs France the deepest disgrace that could befall a nation.

The greatest, probably, of all the extraordinary favors of Providence to our own country in the present war is that the conflict was unexpectedly deflected from land, to sea, where the cancer of a peace staff had eaten Spain to a hollow shell, while our own navy had somehow held its own against the rot of politics, and was, moreover, out of staff reach for the moment, at the antipodes. To prophesy what might have been in the land campaign that was intended in Cuba is not at all difficult or dangerous, in the light of present experience. It is now evident from our one sample experience of military operations in Cuba, that the Spanish Army there would have given us all the whipping we could stand, for the first year at least, under such politico-military auspices as we are enjoying. By strange favor of Providence, we have almost wholly escaped the horrors of war while the war lasted, but now that the war is practically ended, the horrors of war seem to be coming on us tenfold, from the political head and administration of the staff—commissary, quartermaster, medical, and all.

From such sore experience shall we not learn in peace to prepare for war, and that the essential element of preparation for war is not the fighting personnel and material of the army and navy alone—which we have just seen, in the case of Spain, reduced by a corrupt staff to abject and piteous overthrow in spite of splendid heroism and equipment—but equally the perfect military spirit, training, and experience of the staff? Is it not worthy of consideration by military men, whether the interchange of sea and sedentary service among the officers of the navy does not account in part for the advantage which the navy has enjoyed in war service? and whether the introduction of the military staff into some share of more active and practical military experience might not be practicable and advantageous for the army?

At all events, may the indignant popular inquisition that is coming for the heart-rending outrages suffered by our heroic brothers in arms, be turned to utmost account by the leaders of public opinion, for the rooting out forever of mere placemen and political protégés from the sedentary peace staff of the army and navy as most sacred and vital points of the National organism.

VIDI.

New York, Aug. 11, 1898.

TREATMENT OF CALVES IN SHIPMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen Frances E. Fryatt's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 11th inst., and want to say a few words on the subject myself, for I know something about it. The calves leave the barns at about 4 o'clock in the morning, and are carried to the station, where they are weighed and loaded into the car, and this is the last this man, the buyer, has to do with them. They are now on the train in the hands of the trainmen.

To say they touch each other is putting it mildly; they are jammed together, and what's more, in double-decked cars, and leave Fair Haven between 12 and 1 o'clock; they have already been eight hours without drink or food. The next station is Whitehall; they are not taken out there for certain. Next comes Albany. By the time the calves reach there, they have been eighteen hours without rest or food. At the closest calculation, it takes six hours after the train starts from Albany to reach New York, and now twenty-four hours have passed.

Superintendent Ducey states that the calves are brought to the cars and cared for by their owners, or by men directly employed by them. Now, if THE TIMES will send a reporter to investigate this matter, every particular in that letter of the 11th will be found to be absolutely correct, or if Mr. Ducey will consent to come to Fair Haven and eat his breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning, and then board the train with the calves, and wait to get a meal and be watered when the calves are, he'll be pretty hungry and very thirsty by the time he and they reach New York; but I hardly think that he would like the hose turned on him to relieve his sufferings.

Now, as to calves dying on the train, I myself recently saw two dead calves in a car of a Salem train, and spoke of it to a baggage master, and he answered: "Yes, they're deader than smelts!"

To-night a train stands side-switched, and the calves can be heard bellowing all through the neighborhood of Fair Haven. When will these poor creatures arrive in New York? Last week two dead beeves trampled to death were snaked off the cars at Rutland.

I can bring any quantity of proof to show that live stock are treated in such a way that their flesh is not the right sort of stuff to put into human stomachs. When the hose is applied it is done to keep the beasts alive long enough to get them into the butchers' hands, and that is all the watering they get. I should like to know what they feed nursing calves on. Can Superintendent Ducey tell me? I can tell Superintendent Ducey why he doesn't see any dead calves down in New York. It is because they are snaked off by the way.

L. E. WOOD.

Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 12, 1898.

Murder and Suicide by Illinois Farmer

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 15.—John Fearl, a very wealthy old farmer, living with his young wife upon a farm twelve and a half miles west of Peru, cut his wife's throat with a razor during last night and ended his own life in the same manner. Fearl, who was sixty-seven years old and had a son and daughter, both older than his wife, married the latter two years ago. Since their marriage she has constantly insisted that he deed to her his property, valued at over $100,000, and he has steadfastly refused. This caused many quarrels and led to the murder and suicide.

Bonner Outfights Goff.

"Jack" Bonner of Philadelphia defeated "Charley" Goff of San Francisco in the eighteenth round before the Greater New York Athletic Club last night. Goff was nearly ten pounds lighter than his opponent. Goff's seconds were forced to throw up the sponge in the eighteenth round, when Goff was stunned by a heavy left-hand swing. Goff was notified only a few hours before he went into the ring that the club wished him to take the place of "Dan" Creedon, who had reported sick.

Senator Murphy Is Reticent.

United States Senator Edward Murphy arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Washington, and remained here for two hours before leaving for his home in Troy. The Senator was at the Hoffman House for a short time, but did not hold any extended conference with any political friends there. He did not express his views on the political situation, and did not say whether or not he intended meeting Mr. Croker before his return to the capital.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. Pearson Williams, appointed on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, for duty on board the Scindia.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Palmer, when discharged from the hospital, Philadelphia, ordered home and granted sick leave for one month.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Saville, retired, detached from the Columbia Iron Works and ordered home.

Chief Engineer George Cowie, when discharged from treatment at the hospital, New York, ordered home and granted sick leave for two months.

Ensign C. A. Brand, detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Winslow.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, detached from the Topeka and ordered immediately to the Winslow.

Lieut. J. B. Bernadou, detached from command of the Winslow and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Assistant Paymaster W. F. French, ordered to the Vermont immediately.

Assistant Paymaster Fred G. Grist, ordered to the Independence immediately.

Chief Engineer R. Potts, retired, ordered to the Columbian Iron Works.

Mate J. W. Baxter, retired, detached from the Triton and ordered home.

Mate C. H. Cleaveland, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Triton.

Lieut. Charles Laird, ordered as executive officer of the Helena immediately.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, detached from the Fern and ordered immediately to the Helena.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn, order detaching from the Lancaster and ordering to the Helena modified; when detached from the Lancaster ordered to the Naval Academy immediately.

Movements of naval vessels: Philadelphia, arrived Honolulu Aug. 3; Solace, arrived Playa del Este Aug. 11; St. Paul, sailed from Playa del Este Aug. 11 for Montauk Point; Dixie, sailed from Playa del Este Aug. 11 for north coast of Cuba; Yankee, sailed from Playa del Este Aug. 11 for north coast of Cuba; Brooklyn, sailed from Playa del Este Aug. 11 for coast of Cuba; Oneida, sailed from Key West Aug. 12 for Havana; Topeka, sailed from Key West Aug. 12 for Isle of Pines; Hercules, sailed from Port Royal Aug. 13 for Norfolk; Kanawha, sailed from Port Royal Aug. 13 for Key West; Siren, arrived at Key West Aug. 13; Dolphin, arrived at Lambert's Point, Aug. 13.

Effervescent as Champagne.

Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion. No wonder

Londonderry Lithia Water

is considered the greatest table water in the world. Endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians all over the land every day in the year, and sold everywhere.

Pints and quarts, carbonated.
½ gallons, still.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$10.00
Six Months..........$5.00
Three Months..........$2.50
One Month..........$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:).
One Year..........$8.00
Six Months..........$4.00
Three Months..........$2.00
One Month..........75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..........$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..........$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN. **The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

THE LESSON IS FAR-REACHING.

The one serious drawback in the conduct of our brief war with Spain was mismanagement in purely administrative work for the army. It was wholly due to partisan and personal politics, where all attention should have been given to careful system, and to capacity and fidelity for the service to be done.

The consequences were bad, and were saved from being scandalous by the fortunate turn of events. If we had been in a serious struggle with a powerful nation, they would have been disastrous in cost of life and treasure, if not in permanent results. It was the infection of politics that did the mischief. The navy was free from it. Hence its unsullied and glorious record in the war. It has raised the Nation in the esteem of the whole world. So has the heroism of the army, even while the management of its interests has put us to shame.

The lesson is too palpable to be missed, but its application is not confined to military and naval administration in time of war. The partisan infection is more dangerous then and there because the lives of men are at stake and great National interests are in immediate jeopardy. But the effect upon efficiency and fidelity of service is the same at other times and in other departments.

Our people should derive this among other lessons from the war experience, that good administration can come nowhere from partisan service, determined by political and personal favoritism. They should insist upon eliminating it from the diplomatic and Consular service and making of that a career for efficiency and fidelity. Then there may be dignity and safety in larger relations with other powers.

It is just as important in the conduct of domestic affairs, National, State, and municipal. The political division is to determine, by the voice of the people, the policy to be pursued. It should not disturb the conduct of public business, where ascertained competency and fidelity are the one need.

The Algerine method is disastrous in war. It is pernicious and costly in any administrative work. This country must outgrow it if it would be great among the nations of the earth.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

It is now abundantly clear that the regular army of the United States has once more saved the country. It constituted the only trustworthy and efficient fighting force we had at the outbreak of the war. It was substantially the only available fighting force that we had for the purpose of an invasion when the invasion of Cuba was made necessary by the arrival of Admiral CERVERA's squadron at Santiago, six weeks after the war broke out. But two regiments of militia and one of volunteers, all technically volunteers alike, were found, after that lapse of time, sufficiently advanced in equipment and drill to be worthy of going with the regulars. Upon the regulars also fell the brunt of the fighting and the brunt of the loss. It was the small and neglected army of the United States which has again deserved well of the country. No military student has any doubt that if we had not had this little army we could not have invaded Cuba and faced the Spanish regulars without inviting an awful disaster. No such student doubts that the army, in spite of its excellent quality, would have been found insufficient in quantity for a contest with a more formidable power than Spain.

We have already pointed out what mischievous twaddle the history even of this little war shows that the Secretary of War talked at Buffalo a year ago when he said that "within thirty days" we could put into the field "millions of fighting men" able to cope with the army of a first-class European power. The truth is that while our militia may by careful and provident legislation be much more nearly raised to the standard of the regular army than it is now, it is, by the nature of its being, a home guard, fit to repel invasions and not to make them. We have had three wars which were fought, wholly or in part, on foreign soil. In every one of these the regulars have done practically all the work. It was so in Canada in 1814, it was so in Mexico in 1846-7, it is so in Cuba in 1898. Neither the invasion of foreign countries nor the occupation of foreign countries by garrisons, either temporary or permanent, offers a case for the employment of "citizen soldiers"—that is to say, of men temporarily withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits to fight the battles of their country. Each of them provides work for professional soldiers. We have to provide a temporary garrison for Cuba, for a term which no American is prepared even approximately to fix. We have to provide for a garrison for Puerto Rico until that island is sufficiently Americanized to do without a garrison. We have to provide garrisons for whatever ports and places we may conclude to retain in the Pacific.

Nobody will pretend that these requirements can be met by volunteers. They will of themselves absorb a greater number of regular troops than have heretofore constituted our army. They will call for a greater number of trained officers than West Point and promotions can supply. And the regular army which is to be maintained at home will be greater than it has been before. We have had too narrow an escape from great disaster to leave our "first line" so thin as it has been. There will be little opposition, and none based on reason, to the maintenance of our regular army at home at the figure fixed for it at the last session in time of war, which is more than double that of our previous peace establishment. Including the foreign garrisons, it seems that 100,000 will for many years to come be the minimum of the regular army of the United States. In addition to this there is the immense problem of improving the organization, discipline, and equipment of the National Guard until it is throughout the Union equal to what it now is in the States, like New York and Massachusetts, which in this respect have more nearly fulfilled their duty to themselves and to the country.

When we consider of what vital importance it is that all this work should be done with sole reference to the military efficiency of the bodies to be expanded or reorganized, it becomes evident of how vital importance it is that the Secretary of War should be in the first place a man singly intent upon securing such efficiency. If he were the most competent man for the purpose the Nation contains his work would still be of appalling difficulty. He would have to conciliate or override the prejudices and the interests of every member of Congress who might be anxious to find or make "politics" in the scheme of the reorganization. But suppose him to be himself a small and unscrupulous politician. He would look eagerly not to the efficiency of the new army but to the political chances that it might afford to himself. He would hasten to forestall opposition from Congress by yielding to any absurd and injurious amendments that might emanate from that body, and he would shield himself against investigation or exposure by a judicious distribution through Congress of "some of the pork." A bill for the enlargement of the army and the reorganization of the National Guard, after it had been carried through Congress by a selfish demagogue of this type, would leave the last state of the army worse than the first. For it would threaten to demoralize such as it did not dishearten of the gallant and faithful officers who have just saved their country from humiliation at the hands of an incompetent and unfaithful Secretary of War.

Reflection upon the appalling possibilities thus adumbrated will, we think, convince any reasonable and patriotic American that an Alger in the War Department has by no means exhausted his power for evil when the war is over, and that he may do even more and more lasting mischief after the return of peace than he has been able to effect in time of war. Such a reasonable and patriotic American we believe the President of the United States to be.

NEW YORK AND HER RIVALS.

During the seven months up to Aug. 1 of this year the exports of breadstuffs, as given by the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics, (corrected to Aug. 9,) were $61,325,652. For the corresponding months of last year they were $32,761,673. This was about the ratio of increase in the total exports for the country, which were $182,818,370 for this year and $99,111,533 for last year. In each year New York had almost exactly 33 per cent. of the total exports. The increase for the entire seven months was greater relatively for New York than for any port on the Atlantic except Philadelphia, as will be seen by the following brief table:

Exports Breadstuffs.	Seven Months. 1897.	Seven Months. 1898.
Baltimore	16,185,423	28,680,104
Boston and Charlestown	9,804,648	14,365,474
Newport News	6,943,624	12,413,100
New York	32,761,673	61,325,652
Norfolk and Portsmouth	2,676,015	2,751,426
Philadelphia	6,486,983	13,432,840

The export traffic secured by New York is chiefly railway traffic. The amount of breadstuffs received by canal, though by no means inconsiderable, is not a controlling factor. We have already expended within a few thousand dollars of the $9,000,000 authorized for the improvement of the canals, and further progress in the work is practically prevented for several years by the blundering of the State administration and the prostitution of the service to partisan ends. Unquestionably if the canals could be put in proper condition and if the absurd laws limiting the employment of adequate corporate capital in canal transportation were repealed, New York could be made safe in a far larger share of the export trade than she now enjoys. This is one of the urgent problems for the business men of New York to solve. The more far-sighted and energetic among them who are engaged in the task deserve more hearty and general support than they receive.

PERHAPS.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER is reported as having declared on the eve of his departure from Saratoga that all the conditions are favorable for Democratic success in the Fall campaign. The various reports give varying degrees of emphasis to his expression of this opinion, but they agree as to its general tenor.

Mr. CROKER is mistaken. Some of the conditions are favorable for the Democrats, but not all; not even the more important are necessarily so. The Democratic Party has made so poor a showing in the Nation at large and in Greater New York that, other things being equal, the tendency is toward Republican success. With a thoroughly good candidate that tendency would be very strong. Even with a machine Republican candidate, not directly implicated in the canal scandals, the Democrats cannot win except with a candidate of their own of the highest quality. For the selection of such a man Mr. CROKER has not heretofore shown either talent or disposition. But if the party cannot get or will not take such a man Mr. CROKER's cheerful expectations will surely be blighted.

THE RETURN OF ROOSEVELT.

The views and purposes of Col. ROOSEVELT as to the political campaign in this State this Fall are matters for inference only. So far as we are aware he has not communicated them to any one. We do not know that he has formed any. He has been pretty busy with quite another sort of campaign in which he has acquitted himself as his fellow-citizens knew that he would with energy, courage, and fidelity. While thus engaged a number of members of his party have been urging not exactly his claims for the nomination as candidate for Governor, but the extreme need in which his party stands of a candidate of his sort.

We have recently published some very specific arguments of this sort from Mr. BENNETT of the Borough of Manhattan. He is an active and very convinced Republican. That is to say, he is convinced that the election of a Democratic Governor, Legislature, and United States Senator would be a great evil for the State, and that the only way to prevent this misfortune is the election of a Republican Governor, and he holds that unless Mr. ROOSEVELT is named no Republican can be elected. Here is a brief summary of his public statement at a meeting of his committee:

"Look at the situation in this State. Over in Brooklyn Republican office holders have been indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. Is that going to gain any votes for the Republican Party in Brooklyn? In Albany Gov. BLACK called an extra session of the Legislature to pass a bill to interfere with the elections in this city. Is that going to bring any votes over to the Republican Party? The canal scandal is going to cost the party thousands of votes at the coming election. Can any man but THEODORE ROOSEVELT carry the State in spite of these defections? [Cries of "No! No!"]

"Can HAMILTON FISH carry the State? [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

"Can even such a respectable man as CORNELIUS N. BLISS, whose name has recently been mentioned for the nomination, carry the State of New York?"

At this there were loud cries of "No! No! No!" and a storm of hisses.

"Because Mr. ROOSEVELT is the only man," went on Mr. BENNETT, "who can prevent these Republican defections and gain the independent Democratic vote—that is why he should be named by this meeting to-night."

We do not think that there is much exaggeration in this statement. But it is plain that the machine will not name Col. ROOSEVELT if it can be helped. It might possibly name him as the only alternative to defeat; it would certainly name him if it was sure that any Republican would be beaten; but it would accept him as actual Governor only under the sternest compulsion. Not that he is not, in any fair interpretation, a "loyal" Republican. He is, and far more loyal than the machine men. He has a distinct idea of Republican principles, which he has never abandoned, betrayed, or compromised for his own interest and advancement, and that is much more than can truthfully be said of them. It is because of this fidelity to principle and his scorn of self-seeking at the expense of principle that they are afraid of him. They know that he would permit no such schemes as Gov. BLACK has permitted, that he would let no man steal or waste the people's money for the pretended benefit of the party, that he would enforce the civil service law with the sole purpose of getting the best service for the State and not to get patronage for the machine, and that his appointees, while they would be Republicans, would be men of the highest character and efficiency.

Whether, nevertheless, Col. ROOSEVELT will be named by the Republican Convention we do not care to predict. We can only say with entire certainty that he would be far and away the best candidate the party has put up for Governor since the close of the civil war.

THE SPANISH COMMISSION.

In appointing the Peace Commission the Queen Regent can hardly draw the majority of its members from the leaders of the Conservative Party, either from those who were responsible for the deplorable condition of national defense or from those who by their aggressive policy made the war inevitable. These men, however, must be represented in a way, for in them is supposed to be typified the honor and pride of Spain. The majority of the Commissioners will undoubtedly be chosen from those prominent men in the Liberal Party who for one reason or another were not included in the present Cabinet. The Cabinet with one exception is composed of very ordinary individuals.

This exception is Señor GAMAZO, who holds the portfolio of the Minister of Public Instruction, a very insignificant post for a statesman of his known ability, yet he took it last May, as he himself has said, because he could not refuse to help his country in her sorest distress. He is a personal friend of the Queen Regent and has a strong support among the merchant as well as the professional class of Spain.

But before him is a name which is well known in European diplomacy, and one which for many reasons would be both agreeable and valuable in the list of the commission; it is Señor LEON Y CASTILLO, at present the Spanish Ambassador in Paris. Señor CASTILLO was slated for the Foreign Minister portfolio last May, but he declined on the ground that he could serve his country better at the embassy in Paris. If required now to serve on the commission, which is to meet in that very city, he could hardly justify a refusal.

The name of Señor MORET will probably not appear on the list, although some Americans will wonder why it is not there, since if Spain had once taken his advice she would not be obliged to surrender Cuba to-day. MORET has always advocated a liberal policy in colonial government; he held the portfolio of that department under the Sagasta Cabinet that succeeded that of AZCARRAGA; he was the creator of the famous "Moret bill" passed by the Cortes in 1870, which freed certain classes of slaves in Cuba.

His enemy, Señor MAURA, a first cousin of Señor GAMAZO, may be considered to be a promising candidate for the commission. Señor MAURA refused a portfolio in the present Cabinet because SAGASTA would not promise to maintain a vigorous war policy against the United States.

Concerning the members of the Queen Regent's own party who will undoubtedly form the ornamental minority portion of the commission, there are several noblemen who have had portfolios in the successive Cabinets of CANOVAS and who are also personal friends of the sovereign regent. The most prominent of these are the Duke de TETUAN and Señor LINARES RIVAS. Opposition leaders such as SILVELA are, of course, not to be thought of as their politics have been too active; nor could the Queen Regent be expected to eat humble pie so far as to forgive the republicans and appoint their venerable champion, EMILIO CASTELAR, who, although his political opposite, was a warm friend of the late CANOVAS.

Undoubtedly the selection of the Spanish Commissioners is the greatest task that has yet been set before MARIA CHRISTINA, for in them must be the concentrated ideas of the more intelligent of her subjects, and from them must emanate the first suggestion of a policy for a new and reconstructed Spain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People interested in the curiosities and peculiarities of home rule as they get exemplification in American communities can find at New Rochelle just now a state of affairs deserving attention. The village, like others of its kind, is governed by a Board of Trustees. The members of this body are elected after "campaigns," longer or shorter, in which the character of each candidate and his ability to discharge the duties of the position receive such consideration as the villagers choose to give. As a matter of fact, a majority of the electors take no part whatever in the nomination of these officials, and but a perfunctory part in their election, calmly leaving all of such work as amounts to anything to rustic politicians who have studied with care the ways of their urban brethren, and on a small scale practice all of the pleasing stratagems of which the consequences provide so much material for the metropolitan newspapers. Of course the village "leaders" and their followers select from their own ranks as many Trustees as that very patient individual, the average voter, will stand, and then give to these as colleagues a few respectable persons of docile mind in order to have an answer ready for hasty critics of the commuting class, who, judging the board by its works, cover all its members with epithets conveying an idea of mingled incompetence and dishonesty. Of late this device has not worked as well as usual, for, though taxes have grown steadily, the condition of the village, especially as regards its streets, has shown no proportional improvement, and the average voter has begun to show signs of dangerous restlessness. So a "Board of Trade" was organized a while ago, and great things were promised as a result of the sharp eye its members were to keep on village interests. Singularly enough, the Board of Trade was made up of exactly the same material as the Board of Trustees. Its most prominent members are the familiar village politicians, and the others are chiefly local tradesmen whose business capacity is evidenced by their habit of charging such high prices as to force the residents who would naturally be their best customers to make most of their purchases in New York. This promising aggregation is now endeavoring to secure a controlling voice in the expenditure of money for public improvements, and it threatens to prevent an appropriation of $150,000 for road repairs unless the Trustees divide their responsibility with a committee appointed by the Board of Trade. This is truly an anomalous situation, and one that is decidedly amusing, for it is doubtful if any more of public confidence is reposed in the self-appointed body than in the elected one, and it is certain that the latter would be quite powerless if the freak should take New Rochelle to speak for itself at the polls.

—There is something almost—no, quite—malignant in the course which has been pursued since the signing of the protocol, and, indeed, since long before that event, by the local representatives of "Cuba Libre." They must know that the correctness of their attitude, the reasonableness of their statements, their apparently cordial trust in the honesty and good will of the Government at Washington, have been a cause of deepest regret to several wise editors and to not a few college professors, clergymen, and exponents of international law, all of whom have staked their reputations both as observers and as prophets on the criminality, ingratitude, and unintelligence of everybody bearing the name of Cuban. These persons have excuse for regarding the members of the "Junta" as little better than fiends in human form. They were expected to declare war against the United States long before this, and instead they have expressed high admiration for the measures already taken in the island and a calm belief in American wisdom and American justice. The only method of getting even with these pestilent fellows is to exclaim that "Talk is cheap!" and to charge that sooner or later they will commit the foul crime of issuing and selling some bonds. That will fix 'em.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. ALGER's few defenders—chiefly eminent gentlemen to whom he has given offices, or from whom he has not taken offices, or by whom offices at his disposition are expected at coming distributions—have one answer for all the criticism his course has excited. "We have conquered a great European nation in three months," they say, "and if that doesn't vindicate the policy of the Secretary of War, what could?" This is an argument, in a way, and it has a certain force, but those who use it should be warned of certain obvious dangers. Success is a most admirable thing, no doubt, and no doubt the burden of proof is upon those who find fault with the means and methods by which a righteous end is attained. If they undertake that burden, however, and show conclusively that the particular success under discussion was attained in spite of, not because of, the acts of the person for whom credit is claimed; if, going further, they point out the real factors of the triumph, and demonstrate that the claimant had no part or lot in them—what becomes of the argument then? All of these things have been done so often in the case of Secretary ALGER that it would be tiresome to go over the ground again. A closely related topic is of fresher interest. If success vindicates all those who can identify themselves with it, how about those whom the course of events has identified with utter and obvious failure? Does it not condemn them beyond appeal? If it does, alas for the head of the Medical Corps, alas for the official who planned the transportation of men and supplies, alas, in short, for everybody connected with the army except its fighters. "Don't look at details," urge Secretary ALGER's friends, "look at the result." This rule would bear hard indeed on Gen. STERNBERG, for in his case the result has been deplorable, and unless the details, the difficulties under which he had to work, excuse all the deaths from fever, all the suffering from neglect, the prospect of his finding a way out of his difficulties is very dark.

—What has become of the case of BACON vs. EVANS? The reverend plaintiff rushed into court with such a stern look on his face that everybody anticipated a long trial, full of excitement and epithets, but apparently these hopes are doomed to disappointment. Can it be that Dr. BACON did not like the comment which his opening speech excited, and that he has decided not to push the case to a conclusion? That, we should say, will be a bit humiliating for the clerical critic of nautical vocabularies, and Capt. EVANS will justly complain that he has been deprived of a lot of well-earned amusement. It is a pity that outsiders took up his defense so quickly and performed it so thoroughly that there is nothing left for the Captain to do. Had he been left to fight his own battles, it would have been, on the whole, just as well, perhaps better. He writes rather better English than do the majority of our warriors—none of whom is a blinding genius in that line—and there would have been a refreshingly salty flavor about his remarks, really more enjoyable than that which marked the efforts of his unprofessional admirers. It is possible, however, that Capt. EVANS, just for the sake of the record, will have the case reopened when he gets home, and proceed to answer the answered in his own way. But can the beneficiary of a default ask for a setting aside of the default?

—Romance of a decidedly characteristic sort marked the courtship of the Iron Chancellor. BISMARCK's youth, to say the least of it, was not a calm one, and when he won the affections and sought the hand of Fräulein VON PUTTKAMER, her parents, who were strait-laced and conservative, were far from pleased, and they at once forbade their daughter even to think of a suitor who represented all that they disliked. But they had to deal with a man who refused to be thwarted in any of his purposes, and they found that their opposition was useless and even dangerous. Finding himself unwelcome, BISMARCK adopted a plan which, unconventional as it was, met with full success. Having been informed that he would not be received if he called, and knowing that the PUTTKAMERS were to give a large evening party, to which he had naturally not been invited, he nevertheless made his appearance in the crowded drawing rooms on the appointed night, and, offering his arm to Fräulein VON PUTTKAMER, boldly passed with her from group to group, and audibly informed all the guests that he was betrothed to her. Startled and stunned by this audacity the parents had not the presence of mind to deny the engagement on the spot. Subsequently prudence and common sense prevailed over wrath and prejudice, and they decided to give their formal consent rather than brave what would have been a public scandal more compromising to their daughter than marriage.

—An editorial article in The Mexican Financier expresses some doubt as to the certainty that an influx of Americans and American ideas will add to the happiness of the Cubans and the Puerto Ricans. The writer has heard of our "Don't Worry" clubs, and he has his fears whether people who are quite content with their own ways and who can enjoy idleness and even poverty, can be benefited by the proximity of people who are never very content with anything. "We hardly think," declares this disturbing representative of the South, "that any restless person from Anglo-Saxondom will be able to increase the sum total of Spanish-American contentment. If any serious-minded persons undertake to correct us by proving that telegraphs and telephones, typewriters and roll-top desks, rapid transit and daily mails make men happier, and that Cuba, subjected to a course of modern improvements, will be more contented, and that our ideas are fundamentally unsound, we shall not even take the trouble to read their communications. There will always be many millions of matter-of-fact people, and the world could not well get on without them. Sufficient unto this world is the foolishness thereof."

CURRENT NOTES.

The United States has exported 366 locomotives during the past year, valued at nearly $3,000,000. Nearly $2,500,000 worth of sewing machines were also sold, and $1,500,000 worth of typewriters.

* * *

Prof. Henry E. Burton of the University of Rochester, who is now in Europe, has sent word of his willingness to become Acting President of the University in place of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, resigned. Charles Hoeing, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, will relieve him of some of the routine duties of the Department of Latin, which will still be retained by him while acting as President.

* * *

Abner C. Goodel, aged ninety-three, of Salem, Mass., is said to be the oldest inventor in the United States. He perfected the design of the first printing press which printed on both sides of a paper at once, and he also discovered the process for preparing steel and copper plates for engravers. Later he helped build the first locomotive for the Boston and Lowell Railway. He worked on the first electric motor ever constructed, which afterward ran between Baltimore and Washington, and on the first engine lathe for the railroad repair shop.

* * *

The St. Louis Republic says that the Moberly editor arrested on the charge of purloining white paper from a rival office may have offended against the laws of the land more than the editor who steals the news and thoughts, and even the language of another editor to print them on his own white paper, but he is no more a sinner in the sight of the Lord—that is, provided the Lord ever sees an editor.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR CUBAN NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe all will agree that it is our duty to follow the work of destruction in Cuba with that of construction. One-half of the population of Cuba is composed of mulattoes or negroes. All who have visited Cuba agree that they should be put on their feet by a course of thorough intellectual, religious, and industrial training such as is given at Hampton and Tuskegee. In the present depleted condition of the island industrial education for the young men and women is a matter of the first importance. It will do for them what it is doing for our people of the South.

If the funds can be secured, it is the plan of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., to bring a number of the most promising negro young men and women to this institution to receive training that they may return to Cuba and start, in the interest of the people, industrial training on the island. Tuskegee is so near Cuba that it is conveniently situated for this work. It will cost for the traveling expenses and education of each of these Cuban students $150 for a year's education.

We are ready to begin the work as soon as funds are secured or guaranteed. In what better and more permanent way can we help Cuba than by educating a number of these people? What I have said of Cuba applies as well to Puerto Rico, where over half the population are negroes. Those who would like to pay the whole or a part of the expenses of one of these students can correspond with

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 13, 1898.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is natural after the experience of the various camps selected for our troops that the camp at Montauk should come in for criticism. This is not only natural, but wholesome. That some of the criticism is unfounded I am sure. There may be some little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of good water at a given place but that only involves the necessity of driving, not digging, elsewhere. The usual means of procuring water upon the east end of Long Island is by means of driven wells, the pumping being done by windmills or steam engines. The water thus obtained, although varying in the quantity of saline ingredients, is pure and excellent. The point of a pipe is driven through a varying depth of sand and then of water before reaching the supply spring. Unless the amount of drainage is excessive, I claim the water will not be contaminated. The sand is an excellent filter, and the water underlying it must be saturated before the spring can be polluted, conditions not likely to occur if ordinary care be exercised.

The dangers from lockjaw have been much exaggerated. I refer to traumatic tetanus; the idiopathic is so rare it need not be considered. Suffolk County has been reported as having a great deal of it.

In recent years this is not true. There have been occasional cases, but they are very rare. I have resided in various villages at the eastern part of the island for more than twenty Summers, and have practiced here for ten years, and have seen all kinds of surgical injuries, and am prepared to say that with ordinary antiseptic precautions and care, lockjaw will not occur. The construction of the latrines should be most carefully considered. No vaults or cesspools should be allowed. If these are necessary then they should be constructed at some distance from the water supply.

Dr. STUYVESANT F. MORRIS.
Quogue, L. I., Aug. 12, 1898.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

From The Commercial Bulletin, (Baltimore.)

Nature is assisting in the work of preparation in a remarkable way, reports received by interested railroads and business men stating that the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within another fortnight, while from the corn-growing districts reports are all optimistic.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The fortune of war has thrust upon the Republic new duties to its citizens and new responsibilities to the civilized world. As these shall be met and answered will the eventual verdict of history approve or condemn the war so hotly and so patriotically waged against Spain by the American people. The Administration has a great and inspiring opportunity before it.

From The Indianapolis News.

There is every indication that the close of the war will witness unprecedented activity in the shipyards of the country, which may be taken to mean the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. Orders have already been largely placed for vessels to take the place of those bought by the Government for war and transport purposes.

From The Detroit Free Press.

One of the surest indications that the country is in a healthy financial condition and about to enter upon a season of great prosperity is the general tendency of merchants in all parts of the country to buy fuller stocks of goods than they have done for several years.

From The Day, (New London.)

New and permanent markets will be created in the acquired possessions, and the established volume of trade will be increased. It all gives fair promise of good business, for which the country was already prepared when the war began.

From The Boston Sunday Post.

The amalgamation of the sections, which seemed a distant dream in 1865, is a glorious fact in 1898. And this is something for all Europe to take to heart. A united people in this Republic is invincible.

From The St. Paul Globe.

There is nothing which affords a truer conception of the healthful condition of the commercial basis of this country to-day than the gradual lowering of the rate of interest.

From The Evening Star, (Washington.)

Every dollar in circulation throughout the country is still exchangeable for gold, and business is on the up grade everywhere. The times are good, and predictions in the best-informed quarters are that an era of very great prosperity is opening for the United States.

From The Times, (Philadelphia.)

The war has opened up new and important lines of consumption, all of which will be supplied by our own people. Hundreds of millions of money are ready to seek investment in legitimate enterprise and in satisfactory securities.

From The Times-Democrat, (New Orleans.)

The public will not concern itself much about the losses of the speculators, but every right-thinking man will rejoice in the farmer's success, since it means prosperity for all the affiliated interests of the country.

From The Bangor Daily Commercial.

Capital will receive new energy; corporations will throw overboard their conservatism and expand their industries; manufacturers, who have felt their way step by step, will gather to a faster pace in view of increased demand for their products, and with each passing day will come a new tide of confidence and prosperity.

From The St. Louis Star.

Throughout the great West prosperity seems to be in the saddle. In Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, unless conditions speedily change, the crop output will far exceed the average, while in Kansas and Nebraska the harvest will be without precedent. Away out in Washington the yield of grain will be abnormally large. Oregon, too, stands well to the front, and, taken all in all, the West has never known such a prosperous season.

From The Philadelphia Call.

With the declaration of peace and the ceding of the Spanish possessions in the Southern and Western seas to the Government of the United States, and the peaceful acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, an expansion of export and import trade, together with the opening of fertile fields for the investment of capital, will give a new impulse to every branch of business.

From The Buffalo Evening News.

Contracts for building will now be let for Fall work. There will be no hesitancy in closing arrangements for long-contemplated improvements in manufactories and workshops. From all the leading iron centres, East and West, come reports of a steady increase of business and firmness in prices. This is a sure indication of firmness in the tone of all business centres.

From The Pittsburg Daily Post.

Always pre-eminent in the field of material enterprise—in industry and agriculture—the conduct and outcome of the war overwhelms the stupidities of European cavilers, that we had lost our grip on the stern realities that determine the fate and progress of nations—that peaceful enterprise or money greed had dulled our courage, quenched the pure fires of patriotism and dissipated our manhood.

From The Binghamton Leader.

Sectionalism has been wiped out forever and we are to-day one people, and there is no spot on the globe where the Stars and Stripes do not command the respect they deserve. The war has done a great deal for this Republic, but it has exacted its price.

From The Denver Evening Post.

That the United States will control the trade in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands is to be taken as a matter of course. The Atlantic and the Pacific Coast will share alike in the increased trade and the demand on shipping facilities. All of these islands are capable of great possibilities when once development is started in the proper direction.

From The Times, (Richmond, Va.)

People in the West as well as those in the South are now opening their eyes to the fact that they were misled by their free-silver politicians in 1896, and that the terrible disasters under the gold standard which were predicted have not been realized.

From The Baltimore American.

We have now gone into the world, and it follows as a matter of course that we will no longer shut ourselves from the world by injudicious tariffs.

From The Ohio State Journal.

The war begun in the interest of humanity has been held true to that purpose, and it ends, as it commenced, with the United States as the puissant friend of the downtrodden and oppressed of earth.

From The Waterbury American.

For the world at large the war has brought enlightenment as to the United States. It has learned that we are a people of unlimited resources, of perfect unity, of a patriotism which contributes money and men without stint to meet every requirement, of undoubted military spirit and unequaled ability to shoot straight.

The Constitution, (Atlanta, Ga.)

From all parts of the country leading business men and prominent citizens who were most actively opposed to war now admit the wisdom of the course adopted, and acknowledge that it was for the best.

NUGGETS.

"War Is Hell"—Gen. Sherman.

Alphonse XIII.—I agree with Sherman. War is all he described it.—Denver Republican.

Trials of a Madrid Editor.

"Can't I begin to print some news?" asked the Spanish editor.

"No," answered the censor decisively; "not until there isn't any."—Evening Star, (Washington.)

Pen vs. Sword.

The warriors shout, the sword leaps out,
And glory close attends it;
They maim, they kill, they fight until
A pen scratch quickly ends it.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Irreconcilable.

"Sloppinger is bitterly opposed to the country's new expansion policy."

"Rather. He turned one of his men off the other day for speaking of the addition to his store building as an annex."—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-American Ignorance.

I asked, "Did your man, Henry Clay, do anything besides making cigars?"

The immediate answer—a rude and ignorant one, as I think—took the form of a rhetorical question:

"Wal, say, did your man Wellington do anything besides making boots?"—London Punch.

THE BRIDES OF DEATH.

From The Troy Daily Times.

There's a cleft in the darkling seacoast wall
That hides the town like a sheltering pall,
And the Morro looks from the precipice crest
At the sheltered ships on the harbor's breast—
At the anchored ships that idly swing,
Flying the flag of the Spanish King.

* * * * * * * * *

"Nail to the mast the yellow and red,"
The grave old Spanish Admiral said;
And the lovely Infanta led the line,
And the bridesmaids followed her through the brine—
Followed her out of the harbor mouth
To the fatal tryst in the open south.

Never a bride went down the hall,
In the maze of the dance of her marriage ball,
With so fine a grace or an air so free
As the Spanish ships stood out to sea;
And never the brides of God took veil,
In the darksome depth of the convent's pale,
With so lofty a mien of sacrifice
As they bided the fling of the battle's dice.

Their splendrous standards streamed on high
'Gainst the turquois blue of the tropic sky;
Their polished brasswork flashes flung,
Like lustrous jewels around them strung;
And their bows were veiled in the filmy lace
Of the spray comb tossed by the charging pace.

* * * * * * *

But ah, what terrible guests are these,
Fast gliding in from the outer seas,
Gliding along in drapery black
That fumes and pours from the high smokestack?
And ah, what thund'rous chimes that greet
The stately advance of the bridal fleet?
But is this the peal of the wedding bell—
This roaring voice like the voice of hell?

'Tis the wrathsome cry of the pitiless Fates—
The voice is the voice of the sister States,
Of the sister States of the slaughtered Maine,
Crying aloud for the blood of Spain—
Battleship, cruiser, torpedo boat,
That rush like dogs at the Spanish throat.

Alas for the brides in yellow and red
That out of the harbor so lightly sped,
That reel and faint in the fearful dance
'Mid the choke of the smoke where the lightnings glance,
While ever mingles the thunder's roar
With the boom of the surf on the nearing shore.

* * * * * * *

They were six that steered to the open sea—
The brides and the maids so swift and free—
And six are the corses that line the strand,
Prone in the pools of the tide-left sand;
And the gathering vultures circle high
O'er the stiffened limb and the death closed eye.

BRITAIN IS WARLIKE

Rumored that Decisive Action Has Been Taken.

MAY STORM CHINESE FORTS

Said to Have Demanded Prince Li Hung Chang's Dismissal.

The Ground for Such Bold Demand Is that He Is Responsible for the Recent Anti-British Attitude.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Foreign Office, it is reported here to-day, though the report lacks confirmation, intends to demand that the Chinese Government dismiss Prince Li Hung Chang from power, on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The Foreign Office, it is also asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, at the mouth of the Pekin River, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding all until compliance is assured.

Meanwhile the semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg in to-day's issue deprecates the tone of the British press and said:

"Russia does not contemplate fresh acquisitions in the Far East. Her only object is to preserve the advantages recently gained. The Russian Government does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any more than those of any other power."

MONUMENT TO WOLFE TONE.

All Dublin Alive with Enthusiasm in Dedicating a Shaft to Ireland's Former Champion.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The whole city is en fête to-day in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the monument in memory of Wolfe Tone. The municipal offices and many business houses are closed. Scores of thousands of excursionists are here, and delegates are in attendance from the United States, Australia, South Africa, France, and Italy.

There was an immense procession to the site of the monument. It included representatives of all the civic and trade societies, who followed a memorial car, containing the foundation stone, which was decorated with flags presented by the Daughters of Erin, '98, Association of New York City.

Mr. John O'Leary and Capt. O'Connell of New York headed the procession, which occupied two hours in passing a given point. Mr. James Stephen also rode in an open carriage. Mr. O'Leary laid the stone with a silver trowel sent from Connecticut by a granddaughter of Wolfe Tone. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the delegates.

On the return of the Belfast contingent to that city at 11 o'clock to-night a fierce conflict ensued between the contingent and a hostile crowd which had gathered and was awaiting their arrival. Stones and other missiles were thrown, and many persons were slightly injured and a number of windows were broken.

Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose memorial is the central feature of the festivities in Dublin to-day, was the real originator of the Irish movement that culminated in the rebellion of 1798. He founded the United Irishmen. Tone was a Protestant, but he had imbibed socialist ideas and was bitterly hostile to the priests of that day, whose influence counteracted his own. In Wexford, where the insurrection went furthest, the ablest leaders were priests, but they acted against the policy of their Church in that period. Tone offered his services to William Pitt, but they were declined. He left a most interesting account of his Parisian adventures, and his tomb is still the object of an annual pilgrimage.

LONDON'S MAYOR NOT COMING.

He Postpones His American Trip on Account of Illness.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Lord Mayor of London, the Hon. Horatio David Davies, has postponed his proposed American tour indefinitely. This is on account of the illness of his wife.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Senhor Jose Lucanio Undertakes to Form a New Ministry.

LISBON, Aug. 15.—The Ministry has resigned, and Senhor José Lucanio has been charged with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The retiring Ministry was composed as follows:

President of the Council of State and Minister of the Interior—J. Luicaio de Castro.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Barros Gomes.
Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—F. da Veiga Beirdo.
Minister of Finances—F. Ressano Garcia.
Minister of War—Gen. F. M. da Cunha.
Minister of Marine and the Colonies—F. Dias Costa
Minister of Travel, Commerce, and Industry—Augusto J. da Cunha.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Britain Appoints a Royal Commission to Enforce the Treaty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The Colonial Government to-day received a dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that her Majesty's Government had decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the state of affairs on the Newfoundland French treaty shore and as to legislative or other measures required to carry out the treaty.

The composition of the commission and the scope of its inquiry are to be settled at once. Reliable local reports, presumably due to the information brought by Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, states that the Commissioners will likely be Sir John Bramston, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Admiral Erskine, formerly in command of the British North American fleet.

JAGO AND WOOD IN COURT.

Discharged, but Must Answer Again for Alleged Embezzlement.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—J. W. Jago, Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who was arrested here Friday morning on the arrival of the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, on a charge of being concerned in robbing the mails and in smuggling, was discharged this morning, but was immediately rearrested upon a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy, charging him with embezzlement and larceny. He will be taken to London, arriving there to-morrow.

At Bow Street Police Court this morning Daniel Wood, steward of the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, who was arrested Friday at Liverpool for alleged complicity with Jago in robbing mails and smuggling, was charged on a provisional warrant with embezzlement and larceny. A representative of the United States Embassy informed the Magistrate, Sir John Bridge, that details of the alleged offenses had not been received and asked him to remand the prisoner.

Sir John Bridge replied that the evidence was too slight to justify Wood's detention, and released him on his own recognizance to appear when called for. Mr. Wood said he intended to return to New York by the

LONDON HAS A HOT DAY.

Many Cases of Heat Prostration Treated Yesterday by the St. John's Ambulance Staff.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—This is the hottest day London has known for a long time. The St. John's ambulance staff is out in full force, and is treating scores of cases of heat prostration.

Upward of 150 cases had been treated at the various hospitals before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of policemen were overcome. The surgeons found that their prostration was due to swelling of the legs and feet, produced by the heat from the asphalt and wood paving on which they stood.

HAWAII TO PAY JAPAN.

The Dispute About the Rejection of Emigrants Is Settled.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 16.—The Japanese Government has consented to settle the Hawaiian dispute upon the payment of £15,000 ($75,000) to compensate for the rejection of emigrants.

It is reported that a Japanese contract to build the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been practically arranged.

Mr. Hooley's Hearing Postponed.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day the Register listened to a number of unimportant disclaimers and explanations in connection with the charges made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter now under examination in bankruptcy proceedings. These included statements by the counsel for Lord Winchilsea, by representatives of Sir Edward Sullivan, and by the solicitor for Mr. Beall, whom Mr. Hooley had publicly charged with being one of the "greatest blackmailers in London." The hearing was finally adjourned to Monday next.

Emperor and Czar to Meet.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says persistent rumors are current that a meeting will take place between Emperor William and the Czar in the first week in September, Emperor William desiring to remove the suspicions with which his Eastern tour is regarded in Russia and France.

At Work on Bismarck's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A paper of Stuttgart announces that, despite precautions to insure secrecy, it has leaked out that the work of typesetting on Prince Bismarck's memoirs began ten days ago in Cotto's establishment. The first volume of the memoirs, it is said, will be published shortly.

London Stock Brokers Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The failure is announced of the firm of Hodson, Jarrett, Guscotte & Co., stock and share brokers, of 7 Drapers' Gardens, London.

THE SUTRO ESTATE INVOLVED.

Reported that Heavy Mortgages Will Deprive the Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Evening Post says that the three-million-dollar estate of the late Adolph Sutro is insolvent, and that unless the creditors agree to withdraw their claims for the time being the estate will be hopelessly swamped.

Much of Sutro's property is mortgaged, and the interest and other necessary expenditures are eating the estate up very rapidly. The executors of the estate say that if time is given them every possible demand will be met, and that there will be a large residue for the heirs. The attorneys for the Sutro estate deny that there is another will, and say that Mrs. Kluge's claims are groundless.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL FAILS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Unless unexpected circumstances develop, this afternoon's issue of The Atlanta Commercial will be the last for some time to come. For five years The Commercial has eked out a precarious existence, as Benjamin E. Blackburn, its editor, said this afternoon, in a manner which had become miraculous even to him.

On all occasions when lynching became prevalent or was attacked, Mr. Blackburn came vigorously to its defense as the only means of preserving the purity of Southern homes against the encroachments of negroes.

His other eccentricity was an intense loyalty to the memory of Jefferson Davis. His columns often teemed with caustic abuse of those who maligned the Southern chieftain.

RIVAL FAIRS AT HOLTON, KAN.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, two rival county fairs will hold the boards at Holton, Jackson County, Kan. Flaming posters advertising rival attractions are being circulated over the country to-day. The Holton Driving Park Association and the Jackson County Agricultural Association have grounds one mile apart, and exhibitors at one fair are prohibited from exhibiting at the other. The people of the town and county have taken sides in the fight, and bitter feeling prevails.

Both associations offer prizes for the prettiest baby and $100 is offered to the handsomest girl. Counter attractions are advertised to take place at the same hour. Farmers who exhibit a wagonload of pumpkins or watermelons will secure free admission to either show. Brass bands will rasp the air for both fairs. Each association accuses the other of stealing the date.

GREAT CHARITY ENTERPRISE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The greatest enterprise for the cause of charity ever planned in America is being arranged by the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. By means of an immense fair and bazaar, to be conducted for ten days, beginning Nov. 28, and including elaborate entertainments, which will conclude with a charity ball of a brilliant nature, the organization hopes to clear for charity something like $100,000. One-half is pledged in advance to the Michael Reese Hospital, the other half to the United Hebrew Charities.

The association will within a few days begin soliciting donations and selling tickets for raffles of many valuable articles. Among the things pledged are $10,000 worth of gold bonds, to be raffled by lot; several valuable diamonds and other gems, a team of fine blooded horses, carriages, a house and lot, and other articles. Negotiations are now on for the appearance of Sousa's Band, the United States Marine Band, and several operatic stars.

ASBURY'S AQUATIC CARNIVAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Seventy-five thousand people witnessed the annual aquatic carnival this evening on Wesley Lake. The shores and vicinity of the lake were handsomely decorated with multi-colored lights. All the lawns in the vicinity were decorated with lanterns and flags. Some of the boats were made up to represent ships in the American Navy, and all were gorgeous with light and color. While the parade was passing about the lake fireworks were set off from the shore and boats.

The judges were W. H. Skirm of Trenton, Charles P. McClellan of Dobbs Ferry, John Evans of Milltown, Capt. J. S. Throckmorton of Red Bank, Edward Tavatt of Tarrytown, and H. M. Myers and Joseph Tull of Philadelphia. The first prize was awarded to Warren Burnet's boat, the battleship Maine. The cruiser Brooklyn, owned by Howard Amerli of Brooklyn obtained second prize. Noah Weatherab's Frolic was third and W. B. Tompkins's Princeton was fourth.

Newport Casino Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Casino dance this evening was rather lightly attended, owing to the number of the other social functions in progress. The galleries, however, were filled with spectators. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge, Miss Hayden, Miss Winterhoffer, Mr. William G. Sackpole, second; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. J. S. Clark, Mr. A. C. Dulles, Jr., Mr. F. W. Andrews, Jr., Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, Miss Carter, Mr. Francis B. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. S. Harbaw, and [illegible]

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Many Dinners and Dances on the Programme—The Annual Golf Tournament Next Month.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—More patrons visited the Casino on Sunday night than on any night in many years. Not only were the piazza and lawns well filled but the Casino grill rooms were taxed to their utmost capacity, tables having to be placed on the piazza at the foot of the stairway.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. Astor has cards out for dinners on the 20th and 27th inst.

Louis P. Jones gave a small dance this evening.

Baron Speck von Sternberg of the Imperial German Embassy will arrive at the Berkeley on Thursday, where he has taken apartments for the remainder of the season.

The small white flag which floated this afternoon by the side of the Stars and Stripes in front of Cope Whitehouse's apartments at the Berkeley was promptly recognized as a yacht's dinner flag. It signified that the owner was on board, and entertaining a large party of guests invited to meet Miss McAllister of New York, daughter of the late Ward McAllister. A beautiful basket of flowers ornamented the boudoir and saloon.

Bishop Keane, a member of the official household of Pope Leo XIII. and late President of the Catholic University at Washington, who is passing a brief visit in this country, is the guest of the Marquise de Merinville, at the Cauldwell villa, on Kay Street.

Mrs. Fred P. Sands gave a birthday party this afternoon in honor of the birthday anniversary of her eldest daughter.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Norris have gone to New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

It is now understood that W. C. Eustis, Harry Payne Whitney, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the Westchester Polo Club, have decided to have the new polo grounds at the Newport Country Club grounds made ready for playing upon next Summer by building up the grounds a foot higher.

Casino registers include J. B. Harriman, J. D. Forbes, E. R. Marson, A. J. Brand, E. A. Freshman, Erving Steele, W. R. Auchincloss, James S. Cushing, Henry T. Sloane, Harry E. Avery, S. Horatio Whitwell, B. Harris, and the Hon. M. H. Herbert.

J. B. Harriman of New York is the guest of William R. Travers.

The Hon. Michael H. Herbert, C. B., and Mrs. Herbert are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson on Narragansett Avenue.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a dinner on Aug. 22.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a dinner dance on the evening of Aug. 22 at Rockhurst.

Dr. George T. Wetmore of New York is a guest at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening at Wayside.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. A. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening.

In the programme for the annual golf tournament to be played on the Newport Golf Club's links next month, there will be three cups offered, the President's Cup by Buchanan Winthrop, the Consolation Cup offered by the Green Committee, Victor Sorchan, A. M. Coates, and John Bolt, and the Handicap Cup offered by O. H. P. Belmont. A gold medal is offered by the Newport Golf Club for the player who hands in the best score of eighteen holes, made in any medal play competition during the tournament.

H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., has purchased the thirty-footer Esperanza and he will enter her in the remaining races of that class.

William R. Hunter will entertain the members of the Island Artillery at his farm Sunnyside, in Middletown, this afternoon.

Mrs. James W. Pinchof and Mr. and Mrs. Eno Pinchof of New York have taken a cottage on Redwood Street.

Col. John Jacob Astor, while about to dress for a dip in the briny deep at Spouting Rock Beach this morning, was given quite a pleasing reception and complimented for his excellent work at the front.

Two new and very pretty flags have been added to Spoutingrock Beach—one the Stars and Stripes, and the other a flag of blue ground with the letters, in white, S. R. B. A.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has gone to Saratoga for a week's visit.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller entertained this evening.

The dampness of the old polo grounds will prevent to-morrow's match being played.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Newport horse show, to be held at the Casino on Sept. 5, 6, and 7, is an assured success. The sale of private boxes and reserved seats has told the story. The Executive Committee has added 1,000 seats, to be used by the holders of general admission tickets—something the public will not be slow to appreciate. The grandstand, ring, and other stands are about completed, and will be placed in position immediately after the tennis tournament has concluded.

The sale of private boxes has been wonderfully successful, as will be seen by the list which follows of box-holders: 1, Mrs. F. O. French; 6, Thomas F. Cushing; 5, Mrs. John Clinton Gray; 6, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton; 8, Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Foxhall Keene; 9, Mrs. Eben D. Jordan; 10, George L. Von Meyer; 11, Paul Andrews; 12, E. S. Willing; 13, the Hon. Calvin S. Brice; 14, Mrs. Homer B. Duryea; 15, E. Rollins Morse and Henry Clews; 16, Mrs. Burke Roche; 17, Cornelius Vanderbilt; 18, Harry Payne Whitney; 19, Center Hitchcock; 20, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks; 21, Pembroke Jones; 22, Edward J. Berwind; 23, Henry D. Burnham; 24, Commodore G. H. Perkins, United States Navy; 25, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence; 26, Mrs. Charles Astor Busteed; 27, Robert Goelet; 28, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells; 29, judges; 30, Gordon Prince and Miss Lyman; 31, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry; 32, F. B. Swayne; 33, J. De Forest Danielson; 34, J. B. M. Grosvenor; 35, O. H. P. Belmont; 36, Benjamin Thaw; 37, Arthur T. Kemp; 38, Mrs. M. T. Campbell; 39, the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore; 40, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs; 41, W. Watts Sherman; 42, H. A. C. Taylor; 43, Potter Palmer; 44, William R. Travers; 45, S. F. Barger; 46, J. F. Tower and William Grosvenor; 47, Mrs. J. Ogden Codman; 48, Ross R. Winan; 49, H. McK. Twombly; 50, George Henry Warren, Jr.; 51, Henry T. Sloane; 52, David H. King, Jr.; 53, Nathaniel Thayer; 54, E. D. Bolt; 55, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.; 57, Egerton L. Winthrop; 58, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson; 59, Henry T. Proctor.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained on board their yacht Nourmahal this afternoon with a sail and luncheon. The guests were Prince De Croy, Hon. Lispenard Stewart, C. A. Munn, Miss French, Miss Rogers, John S. Rogers, Fernando Ysnaga, Baron and Baroness Sellière, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, R. N. Ellis, Goold Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Egerton L. Winthrop, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Miss Kane, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, John Bolt, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen.

Quite a number of the cottagers will go to New York Friday night to witness the big naval demonstration to be held in honor of Admiral Sampson's squadron, now en route from Santiago.

MALVERN BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The Malvern ball and dinner parties to-night were marked by extraordinary brilliancy. Those who entertained were Mrs. Jules Reynald, Miss Anna M. Clark, and Howard C. Dickinson, all of New York; Mrs. Buxton Beal, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Bernard N. Baker, Mrs. Goodman, and others.

Mrs. Jules Reynald's guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Charles T. How, John Inglis, Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. H. C. Tinker, Miss Dennison, E. N. Tone, Mrs. Daniel Worden, M. M. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Kyler.

Miss Anna Clark of New York entertained Miss Anna Thompson, Miss Helen Bickley, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Paul Hunt, G. Willet Van Nest, and Mr. Goodrich.

Howard C. Dickinson of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chares Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Miss S. Furness, Mrs. Tolfree, Francis J. Phelps, and Walter E. Van Rensselaer Berry.

Congressman Robert Adams of New York was a guest in Mrs. Goodman's party, and Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, was in Miss Anna Clark's party. The ball was unusually enjoyable and largely attended. Among the New Yorkers present were the Stokeses, Gebhards, R. Horace, Gallatins, J. J. Emerys, Miss Eleanor Redley, Miss Lucy Draper, William Lambert, Trevelyan [illegible] and many others.

THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS

Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" Appears at the Academy of Music.

FAMILIAR SCENES WELCOMED

The Audience Moved to Laughter and Silence by the Well-Remembered Characters—Mr. Thompson's Fifteenth Year with the Play.

A presentation of the homely, uncouth, but appealing, doings and undoings of a New Hampshire farmer's family, which have moved to merriment and tears the childhood of two-thirds of the adult theatregoing public, opened the theatrical season last night at the Academy of Music. It was the familiar "The Old Homestead," with the veteran favorite, Denman Thompson, and others long associated with him—the familiar acts and the well-remembered scenes but little changed from what the audience remembered having seen a half-generation ago.

In spite of the temperature, raised to an uncomfortable degree by the presence of so many people, the Academy was fairly well filled. There was the same number of little folks brought by their parents to learn of the simple characters of the Northern State. Their fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers joined them in laughing at the quaint ways, the amusing manners, and the plain jests of old Joshua Whitcomb as exemplified by Mr. Thompson, and they all alike found it hard to keep back sobs at the old man's sorrows. Familiar as were the lines to the majority, they were followed by applause at every opening, or by expressive silence when the pathetic situations were unfolded.

Mr. Thompson, who has not been seen by the metropolitan public since September of last year, began his fifteenth year with the play. In the first act, if any criticism could have been ventured, it was that his lines seemed too familiar to him. From the next act on such comment would have been unjust, and the veteran was the kind-hearted, simple, attractive Joshua Whitcomb he has been for years.

Some new scenery has been introduced in the first act—enough to give an appearance of freshness to the whole. Between the original third and fourth acts was introduced a short act representing a Winter scene—a snow-covered stretch of road between Keene and Swanzey, N. H. Over it drove the young farmers and their sweethearts, hastening to the merrymaking at the old homestead, and along it rode Joshua's son on his homecoming, accompanied by the reformed and rehabilitated Happy Jack.

In the company the only faces that were not familiar to the characters they impersonated were those of Miss Mary F. Sherwood as Annie Hopkins, Miss Ella A. Ittner as Nellie Freeman, Miss Bertha E. Mason as Minnie Freeman, and James F. Callahan as Pat Clancy. "The Old Homestead" Double Quartet rendered some new music that was received well. "When the War Is O'er," as sung by the quartet in the first act, seemed especially to please the house. The new song by John Quinn, "I'll Take Care of You, Grandma," seemed to chime in harmoniously with the old favorites.

Mr. Thompson will be sixty-five years old Thursday. When on that evening he refers to himself as growing old, "Well, well, I'm sixty-four years old now," he will change the line. He said plaintively it would be the first line he has changed, and he felt nervous lest he should stumble over it.

The play is under the stage direction of Frank Knapp. It will run at the Academy of Music for six weeks. Following is the cast:

Denman Thompson	Joshua Whitcomb
Will M. Cressy	Cy Prime
Fred Clare	Happy Jack
Louis H. Croxson	Frank Hopkins
John Barker	Eb. Ganzy
Miss Annie Thompson	Rickety Ann
Mrs. Louisa Morse	Aunt Matilda
Miss Mary F. Sherwood	Annie Hopkins
Miss Celia Baker	Maggie O'Flaherty
Miss Ella A. Ittner	Nellie Freeman
Miss Bertha E. Mason	Minnie Freeman
Charles H. Clark	Seth Perkins
Fred Clare	Jack Hazzard
James F. Callahan	Pat Clancy
P. Redmond	Warren Ellis
Dave Willard	Himself
Miss Kathryn Miller	Eleanor Stratton
Miss Sadie F. Cullen	Jane Stratton
Miss Bertha A. Brierly	Bessie Stratton
Gus Kammerlee	Henry Hopkins
R. E. Rogers	Judge Patterson
Stephen Baker	Francois Fogarty
Miss Helen Ludington	Mrs. Patterson
Hal. E. Payne	Reuben Whitcomb
Dan Regan	Hoboken Terror
George L. Patch	United States Letter Carrier
Miss Marie Kimball	Mrs. McGuire

The Old Homestead Double Quartet—A. C. Orcutt, Hal. E. Payne, L. H. Croxson, S. Baker, R. E Rogers, A. B. Meyers, G. Kammerlee, F. Clare.

E. H. SOTHERN'S NEW PLAY.

"A Shilling's Worth" Pleased a Philadelphia Audience the First Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—A large and appreciative audience to-night witnessed for the first time on any stage, Mr. E. H. Sothern's new play, "A Shilling's Worth." The play was given at Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman's South Broad Street Theatre. It is a very bright and well-devised comedy, and was written by Grace Livingstone Furness and Abby Sage Richardson. It is a prettily told love story, and Mr. Sothern, as the hero, has one of those romantic and dashing parts for which he is fittingly adapted, and Miss Virginia Harned, as the heroine, has a graceful rôle well suited to her comedy qualities.

Mr. Sothern is supported by all his regular company, which includes such well and favorably known artists as Miss Eleanor Moretti, Rebecca Warren, Morton Selten, C. P. Flockton, Owen Fawcett, and others of equal merit.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—New war views were shown by the cinematograph at the Eden Musée last evening. Several changes have been made recently in the wax groups. During the week the war views will be shown hourly, and there will be concerts afternoons and evenings.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—Jacques Kruger introduced some of his comicalities to the continuous vaudeville stage yesterday, and his companion, Clare Palma, made a hit by her singing and dancing. Laura Burt had a laughable monologue, with some very clever business. The rest of the bill was about as presented before.

PLEASURE PALACE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veterans of burnt cork foolery, presented "The Georgia Minstrels" with success yesterday. Frank Bush also demonstrated that his popularity as a jester with up-town audiences was not waning, and Lydia Barry and George Felix scored in their musical absurdity, "The Vauderville Craze." Edward S. Abeles and Helen Lowele contributed a bit of comic acting; Will P. Denny sang songs in a fetching way; the war-graph roused considerable enthusiasm, and other features were provided by Harding and Ah Sid, the Everett trio, May Mooney, Little and Pritzkow, Miles and Raymond, Annie Lloyd, Ford and Dot West, and others.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The third month of E. E. Rice's diverting Summer night shows began last night with an olio so extensive that it was found necessary to begin the vaudeville at 8:30—half an hour earlier than heretofore. George Fuller Golden was heard in quaint witticisms and songs, in which the views of Casey concerning the late war are humorously expressed. Herr von Palm painted a landscape in oils in ten minutes. Mattie Phillips did some novel coon dancing, and all the favorites were retained, including Alice Atherton, Ernest Hogan, and the cakewalk sketch, Maude Courtney, Mlle. Barthe, Alma Doerge, Millie Stoller, Signor Ricci, Edwin French, Signor Negrini, Amorita, and two ballets.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—Many persons from the naval show joined the crowd last night. The programme follows:

1. March—"Idol's Eye" .... Herbert
2. Overture—"Ruy Blas" .... Mendelssohn
3. Selection—"Mikado" .... Sullivan
4. a. Minuet .... Boccherini
   b. Entr'acte Gavotte .... Gillet
5. Symphonic Poem—"Les Preludes" .... Liszt
6. Overture—"Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe
7. Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream" .... Mendelssohn

Horn Solo, Mr. Herman Dutschke.

8. Selection—"Aida" .... Verdi
9. "Funeral March of a Marionet" .... Gounod
10. "American Fantasie" .... Herbert
11. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicolai
12. Intermezzo—"Naila" .... Delibes
13. March—"Lenore" .... Raff
14. Polka—"The Two Nightingales" .... Bousquet
15. Galop—"Charge of the Hussars" .... Spindler

CASINO.—Miss Clara Bets, a professional [illegible] of classical form, has been engaged by Lederer & McLellan for a series of artistic poses in the studio scene in Act I. of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." She made her first appearance last evening and was seen in the following poses: Aurora, Vanity, Hebe, Terpsichore, Wood Nymph, Bacchante, Circe, Meditation, Lurline, Psyche, Narcissus, Aphrodite, Odalisque, Evening, White Captive, Proserpine, Venus (Halsey,) Juno, Flora, Venus de Medici, The Snare of the Captain, (Neagle,) The Foam Venus, Diana Surprised. Miss Bets has posed for the interior decorations of the Waldorf-Astoria and those of George Gould's house, and is the original of many academy and private pictures.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Hoyt & McKee announce a departure for this season. Instead of intrusting their new productions and the running New York play to an employed stage manager, Mr. Hoyt will himself discharge the duties of stage manager. The first play produced under his personal supervision will be "A Day and a Night," which is to receive its first New York production at the Garrick Theatre on Aug. 29.

Leonard Grover announces for the opening of his season at the Brooklyn Park Theatre, Saturday evening, Aug. 27, a new comedy, entitled "How Brown Was Hypnotized." The performers include Mary Shaw, Rose Eytinge, May Noble, Amy Lee, Margaret Hayward, Ethel Browning, Alethe Craig, Vira Rial, Edith Gordon, George Leslie, Francis Powers, Alexander Vincent, Charles Rowan, and Leonard Grover, Jr. Among the early appearances are announced J. H. Stoddart and Louise Rial.

Evans and Mann's "The French Maid," which ran 175 nights at the Herald Square Theatre last season, will be seen again in New York, beginning Sept. 5. The piece will open the regular season at the Herald Square Theatre. The cast includes Olive Redpath, Eva Davenport, Yolande Wallace, Charles A. Bigelow, Hallen Mostyn, George Honey, William Armstrong, W. C. Gillow, Richard Ridgley, E. J. Heron, Mamie Forbes, Edward Jose, and Garry Ames, and the chorus and ballet of forty.

Miss Rose Coghlan has been selected as the star feature of the big vaudeville show with which F. F. Proctor will open the Fall season at the Leland Opera House, Albany. Miss Coghlan will appear Aug. 29 at the Pleasure Palace, where she will present for the first time on any stage "Between Matinée and Night," said to be the work of a New York newspaper man. John T. Sullivan will appear in Miss Coghlan's support. Miss Seligman will make her New York reappearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the same week.

Imre Kiralfy's naval show at Madison Square Garden was so well attended last night that the big garden was packed. The show has been improved by taking away some of the gauze scenery that obstructed the view of boxholders. The show has also been cut somewhat so that it closes at about 10 o'clock. Matinées will be given every day and children will be admitted at them to any part of the house at half price. Mr. Kiralfy sent a telegram yesterday afternoon to Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Montauk Point inviting him and his entire command to witness the spectacle any night Mr. Roosevelt may select.

MRS. SAMPSON AT NAVAL SHOW.

The Admiral's Wife Said It Was Uncomfortably Realistic.

Among those present at Imre Kiralfy's naval show at Madison Square Garden last night was Mrs. W. T. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson. She was with a party comprising Chief Engineer Moore of the navy yard, Miss Sampson, and Miss Moore, and was a very interested spectator. Mrs. Sampson was not recognized by the spectators, and no demonstration was caused. After the show was over she said she had enjoyed it greatly.

"It was so realistic, however," she said, "that I could hardly sit it through. I was thinking how my husband must have felt." She also said the Admiral must see the show if it could be arranged.

MRS. NANCE STEVENSON ILL.

She Is the Mother of the Former Vice-President.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Nance Stevenson, mother of Adlai E. Stevenson, former Vice-President, is very ill at her son's residence and is believed to be in a critical condition. She is almost ninety years old and has been in excellent health until a few days ago, her mind being as clear as when she was a girl. A number of her near relatives have been summoned.

SKIFF AND DOG AFLOAT.

The Police Pick Up the Outfit in Harlem River—No Owner Found.

The harbor police attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Police Station picked up in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon a skiff with a valuable fox terrier as its sole occupant. The little animal was prancing around from one end of the boat to the other, stopping only long enough in one place to peer over the edge of the craft into the water, as if in search of its master.

The boat, which is ten feet long and painted red, was towed to the station house float, where the dog frisked about as if glad to get ashore. After being fed, the dog was sent to the pound, where it will find a watery grave if not claimed within forty-eight hours. The skiff awaits a claimant.

A PREACHER'S INHUMANITY.

If His Wife's Charges Are True, He Wanted to Kill Her.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The alternative of poison or a revolver to end her life was offered by the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst, the preacher and lecturer, to his wife, Mrs. Julia E. Brobst, according to a bill for divorce filed to-day in the Superior Court by Mrs. Brobst.

The wife alleges in her bill that she chose laudanum as the means with which to commit suicide, and that her life was only saved after she swallowed the drug by the circumstance of her having consumed a quantity of milk, which ameliorated its effects.

During the time Mrs. Brobst was unconscious from the effect of the drug—a period of about twenty-one hours, as stated in the bill—she alleges that her husband, according to what he later told her, preached two sermons.

Before he left his home in the Renfost Apartment Building to perform his ministerial duties, Mr. Brobst, the wife says, hoped and wished that she would die. The scene which Mrs. Brobst describes in her bill took place July 17. In her application for divorce she charges her husband with extreme cruelty on other occasions, and she alleges, despite the fact that she conducted herself toward him as a dutiful and affectionate wife, he used abusive and opprobrious language toward her.

Drowned Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—Former Alderman Joseph Zohn of this city and his friends, Emil Fries, twenty-three years old, and Henry Reischer, thirty years old, went rowing on the Hudson, opposite here today. Fries's hat was blown off, and he reached for it, upsetting the boat. The three men were precipitated into the water. Fries, who was a good swimmer, attempted to swim ashore, and left Zahn and Reischer, neither of whom could swim, struggling desperately for a hold on the boat. They were finally rescued when almost exhausted. Fries swam almost to shore, over 100 yards, where he sank and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

William Healy's Son Missing.

The Charles Street Police Station received a request last night from William Healy of 58 Perry Street to join him in a search for his fourteen-year-old son, Jerome, who has been missing from his home since 7 P. M. last Saturday. The boy's parents are much worried about his disappearance, and fear that some ill has befallen him. He is described as a quiet, home-loving boy. He is about 4 feet 8 inches tall, has dark hair and blue eyes, and when he left home wore dark-brown knickerbockers, a double-breasted black coat, and a plain bicycle cap. His father is a brother of Secretary Jerome C. Healy of Typographical Union No. 6.

Veteran Firemen's Outing.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York departed this year from their regular form of annual entertainment, which heretofore has been in the nature of a picnic, and gave their first roof garden party at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon and evening. About 175 were present. From 3:30 o'clock till well into the morning the veterans, their wives, and children enjoyed the vaudeville performance and dancing, music being furnished by Kriska's Military Band and Orchestra. The entertainment was given in aid of the charity fund of the association.

SUPPOSED TO BE A MURDER.

Frederick Woods Thought to Have Been Shot by Train Robbers—Companion Held.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Frederick Woods was undoubtedly the name of a young man whose body was found, with a bullet wound over the left eye, near the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Waverly at midnight last night. The identification was made through the finding of a small memorandum book in an inside pocket, on the flyleaf of which was written, "I am Fred Woods." Then, too, there was a pawn ticket with the name of Frederick Woods on it, and on one of his arms was tattooed the initials "F. W."

Had the authorities found the pistol with which Woods was shot, a case of suicide might be made out. Its absence, however, is taken to prove that Woods was a victim of foul play. It is the general opinion of the officers that Woods was not killed where his body was found, and it is thought that he might have been shot on a moving frieght train, and that his body was subsequently carried to where it was found. When the body was found most of the pockets were turned inside out. This would tend to prove that robbery was the motive for the murder.

The county authorities believe the murder to be the work of a gang which has been making a business of robbing and shooting at people on freight trains between the Waverly yards and Trenton.

County Physician Washington made an autopsy on the body to-day, and said the man was surely murdered.

John Dwyer was arrested this evening by Policeman Fitzpatrick at the Lehigh Valley freight yards, close to the scene of the murder, and was brought to Police Headquarters. Dwyer did not deny having known Woods several days. He last saw him about 6:30 on Sunday night. They then separated not far from the spot where Woods's body was afterward found. They were to take different routes and see what food and money each could pick up, and were to meet at Lincoln Park in this city at 7:30.

Dwyer said he was at the park on time and waited for Woods, who did not come. He then went back to the freight car, where he slept all night. This morning, without knowing of the murder, Dwyer says he started out to search for Woods. In the middle of the afternoon he went back to the railroad yard, where he waited until he was arrested. He denied knowing anything of the shooting. Dwyer was held. His story was told without hesitation. That part of it about his waiting at a shop where Woods had worked for two days can be verified in the morning, if true.

CLEVER FORGERS CAPTURED.

Gang That Has Swindled Chicago Storekeepers for Two Years Behind the Bars at Last.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—In the arrest last night of Helen Waters, "Tuck" Ganey, and another man whose name the police will not divulge, three of the cleverest forgers that ever operated in Chicago are at last behind the bars. Chief Kipley considers their arrest one of the most important captures made in Chicago in years.

For nearly two years the entire police force has been on the lookout for these swindlers. During the time they have been at work they have passed 171 bogus checks. Day after day and week after week the police bulletin has contained descriptions of the trio, and Chief Kipley has on several occasions notified the department that the officer who effected their capture would be rewarded.

They chose small storekeepers for their victims. Their plan of operations was to drive up to a store, and while the woman, holding a baby in her arms, would remain outside in the buggy, the two men would enter the store and order a small bill of goods. The bill was usually larger than $2. A bogus check ranging from $15 to $30 would be presented in payment, which the unsuspecting shopkeeper would cash, giving the swindlers the difference between the amount of the bill and the check. In this manner they succeeded in defrauding grocers and other tradesmen out of about $5,000.

FIVE PERSONS INJURED.

A Brooklyn Trolley Car Gets Beyond the Motorman's Control.

An electric car of the Nassau line, in Brooklyn, on its way from Coney Island, got beyond the motorman's control near Avenue F and Rogers Avenue, about 10 o'clock last night, and started swiftly down the street. Just after it rounded the sharp curve some distance away Motorman Richard Bradfield, seeing no other way to relieve the situation, reversed the motor. This brought the car, which at the time was crowded with people, to a sudden stop and threw a number of them into the street.

Mrs. Jenny Hoffman, thirty years old, of 287 Hewes Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Carrie Blakely, thirty-six years old, of 287 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Blakely's three children—all of whom occupied the front seat of the car—were among those thrown to the ground. Mrs. Hoffman was injured internally, and was bruised about the body, so badly that she may die. Mrs. Blakely's right arm was broken, and she was badly bruised. The three children were also more or less injured. They were all taken to the Flatbush Hospital.

Detective Henry Keyser, who was on the car, put Motorman Bradfield under arrest. Bradfield says he cannot explain how the car got beyond his control.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Meyer.

Charles H. Meyer, German Consul in Philadelphia, died Sunday at his home in that city of apoplexy, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Meyer was appointed Consul of the German Empire in that city in 1872. He was the first Consul appointed to Philadelphia after the consolidation of the German Empire, and continued to fill that office until his death. In 1876 he served as one of the Centennial Commissioners, and as an expression of appreciation of his services the late Emperor William I. bestowed upon him the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle. The same year, in recognition of his services in behalf of the Swedish Government, the King of Sweden honored him with a decoration. Mr. Meyer was a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Meyer & Dickinson of Philadelphia.

John Clinton Atwater.

John Clinton Atwater of Yonkers, died Saturday of typhoid fever at the residence of his step-daughter, Mrs. A. L. Jessup, 162 West Ninety-third Street. He was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1840, and came to New York forty years ago. At the time of his death he was connected with the firm of Jessup & Ruggles, brokers. He was a member of St. John's Church, Yonkers. The funeral was held yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Communion, this city. He leaves a wife and two step-daughters.

Obituary Notes.

The funeral of Prof. HALL, State Geologist, was held from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in Albany, yesterday afternoon. Many State officials attended the services.

Prof. JOHN C. FILLMORE of New London, Conn., died yesterday. Prof. Fillmore was an authority on Indian music. He formerly lived in Milwaukee, from which city he moved to California some time ago.

WILLIAM BREEDON, ex-Mayor of Amsterdam, N. Y., and a manufacturer of knitting machine needles, died suddenly yesterday, aged seventy years. He was a native of Leicestershire, England, and came to America in 1851. He was elected Mayor of Amsterdam in 1891 and 1892.

The Rev. ABRAM K. STREET, the oldest minister in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, died yesterday at his home in Camden, aged ninety-one years. During his lifetime he held important charges in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and was several times chosen as delegate to the General Conference.

EDWARD B. TITSWORTH died Sunday night at his home, Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Titsworth's wife died two weeks ago. He was the first volunteer in Plainfield to enlist for the civil war, joining the Third New Jersey Volunteers. He was born in New Brunswick, but had resided in Plainfield fifty-five years. He leaves three children.

JOHN S. STEIGER, a real estate dealer of this city, died suddenly of heart disease Saturday at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he was living. His body was taken to the house of his son-in-law, City Surveyor Gustave Rudolphy, at 148 East Sixty-second Street. Mr. Steiger was sixty-one years old, and was born in this city. The funeral will take place from the house this afternoon.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY DEAL

It Is Alleged the Consolidation of All Lines Is Accomplished.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Within a few days the details of the consolidation of the three street car systems of Chicago, already arranged in New York by C. T. Yerkes and Joseph Leiter, representatives of separate interests, in conference with the New York capitalists, will be perfected in Chicago. According to the statement of a local financier who stands close to the railway interests, this is the outcome of Joseph Leiter's strenuous endeavors of recent weeks. According to the same financier, his success has been so pronounced that the stereotyped words of "financial dealings progress" can be discarded for the term "accomplished." He asserts that the consolidation is based upon the conversion of stock of the Chicago City Railway Company, in which the Leiters are the heaviest owners, into bonds of the consolidated corporation on a ratio which will give stockholders of the City Railway Company a net profit of nearly $4,000,000.

Mr. Leiter hopes to secure a fifty-six-year franchise from the City Council on about the same line as that under which the Philadelphia traction companies operate.

Held for Military Duty in Italy.

The friends of Joseph Rose, a well-to-do Italian resident of New Rochelle, and a Deputy Sheriff of the county, are greatly exercised over a report which reached them yesterday to the effect that Rose is under military arrest in Italy, and liable to be held until he has served out the term of enlistment in the army required by the laws of Italy. Rose came here about eight or nine years ago. It appears that he left Italy just in time to avoid entering the army. He became a citizen of this country, and prospered. Three years ago he was made a Deputy Sheriff. Last Spring, being in bad health, he went to Italy, and it is said was arrested just as he was about to sail for this country. The State Department will be asked to try to effect his release.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

HALL.—At Morristown, N. J., Aug. 15, Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late James B. Hall, in the 87th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, Morristown, at 5 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898. Interment at Middletown, Conn.
Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

HOWARD.—Saturday, Aug. 13, at 57 West 51st St., Marion Saltonstall, only daughter of Clarence C. and Clara Campbell Howard, aged three years six months.
Funeral private.

PRINCE.—After a short illness, at Stamford, Conn., Saturday morning, Aug. 13, Mary B. Bergen, wife of George S. Prince.
Funeral services at her late residence, 6 Hoyt St., Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 12:15 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

TURNBULL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 14, Marion Bates, wife of Lieut. Frank Turnbull, U. S. Navy.
Funeral private.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 15.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ATWATER, John C., 162 W. 93d St.	57	14
ARNEY, Jacob, 552 W. 54th St.	80	14
ABRAHAMS, Isaac, 40 Orchard St.	53	15
BUNCE, George, 241 W. 33d St.	72	15
BARBA, Assunta, 2,210 1st Av.	1	15
BARON, Selma, 61 E. 75th St.	29	14
BERGLIN, Concetta, 142 Baxter St.	33	15
BAKER, John, 223 Park Row	40	15
BURSA, Katerina, 345 E. 74th St.	58	14
BOYLE, Ellis, 52½ Carmine St.	20	12
BERGLING, Fred, 433 E. 59th St.	1	15
COLLINS, Gertrude, Sedgwick Av.	1	12
CROTTY, Elizabeth, Ryer Av. and 183d St.	1	13
CONLIN, Mary, 1,259 Woodruff St.	60	12
CARBOLLY, Edward, City Hospital	44	13
COHEN, Robert, 114 Chrystie St.	1	13
DAVIDOWITZ, Leo, 312 E. 8th St.	23	14
DIVEN, T. B., 1,799 Washington Av.	74	13
DISTELHORST, Louise, 307 E. 105th.	2	13
EISMINGER, Henry, 150 E. 4th St.	25	13
FLYNN, William, 409 E. 106th St.	32	12
FLYNN, Celia, 527 W. 39th St.	53	13
FREEMAN, Julia L., 301 E. 60th St.	20	15
FRIED, Sigmund, 426 E. 71st St.	27	14
FLYNN, Robert, 524 W. 53d St.	60	15
FRIEDMAN, A., 354 E. 32d St.	1	15
GONZALEZ, Teresa, 277 W. 118th St.	26	15
GILGAR, Frank, 242 E. 106th St.	1	15
GREEN, Elizabeth M., Woodycrest Av.	22	13
GORTON, William, 481 E. 87th St.	66	14
GOLD, Fanny, 109 Columbia St.	1	15
GAFFNEY, Thomas, 305 E. 70th St.	1	13
HOBSON, Henry W., Holland House	40	13
HART, Annie, 106 E. 88th St.	27	13
HOWARD, Marvin S., 57 W. 51st St.	3	13
HORTON, Mary A., 981 6th Av.	66	12
IRWIN, John H., 341 E. 121st St.	1	15
KESSLER, Mary, 348 Pleasant Av.	94	13
KARP, Bynam, 24 Allen St.	55	14
KECK, Christian P., 545 E. 164th St.	43	13
KELLY, Ann, Almshouse	70	12
LAMB, Francis, 325 Amsterdam Av.	40	13
LARSON, Alexander, 2,125 8th St.	33	14
LANGER, George, 81 Bowery	35	14
LUBELSKY, Milton, 1,468 1st Av.	1	14
LEHN, Fritz, 106 E. 108th St.	7	13
MEHL, Charles, 238 E. 55th St.	13	15
MORRISON, John R., Harrison Av.	41	13
MILLER, Lizzie, 32 Horatio St.	38	13
MASON, Rosie, 1,050 Intervale Av.	1	14
MULINARO, Antonio, Bellevue Hosp.	44	6
MOORE, Ravell C. D., 1,299 Broadway	1	15
McLAUGHLIN, C. D., 225 Willis Av.	1	13
McGUINESS, Thomas, 220 E. 65th St.	33	9
McDONALD, Ellen, 209 E. 63d St.	17	12
McSHANE, Dows J., 250 W. 62d St.	1	15
McCARTHY, Michael J., 302 W. 69th	1	15
MULLINS, John, 34 Lewis St.	1	15
NOLAND, Evelyn, 336 St. Ann's Av.	1	13
NANNERY, Fanny, 479 Courtlandt Av.	24	12
NEBEL, Mary, 172 Avenue B	36	13
O'CONNELL, C. A., 1,046 Lexington Av.	28	12
PIERCE, Clarence, Colored Asylum	11	15
PURFENOFF, N., 374 7th Av.	62	13
RILEY, Nellie, 1,513 Madison Av.	1	15
REITZ, Nathan, 131 E. Broadway	40	15
ROSS, Walter W., 196 E. 75th St.	25	12
RYAN, W. J., 302 W. 140th St.	24	14
REILLY, T., St. Joseph's Hospital	26	13
ROBBINS, Sarah, 110 Macdougal St.	76	13
SLOVES, Minnie, 41 Essex St.	35	14
SOLORANE, Andrew, 711 E. 149th	24	13
SMITH, Patrick, 410 E. 70th St.	85	14
STRATTON, T., St. Vincent's Hosp.	55	14
SLEGT, Rosie, Almshouse	55	12
STAHLE, Karoline, 147 Chrystie St.	71	15
SULLIVAN, Michael, 201 E. 100th	31	14
SHIELDS, Jane A., 364 W. 27th St.	82	12
STEINFELD, David, 155 W. 123d St.	44	13
SMITH, Lizzie, 459 W. 19th St.	2	13
SULLIVAN, Ellen, 48 Prince St.	75	15
STEIGER, John S., St. Cloud Hotel	60	13
SPANIER, Annie, 63 Pitt St.	1	15
THISTLE, Margaret, 112 8th Av.	69	13
VARLEY, Thomas J., 537 W. 49th St.	1	15
WOLF, Anna, 147th St. and Willis Av.	5	14
WALSH, Delia, Bellevue Hospital	23	12
WILSON, Henry, Bellevue Hospital	40	13
WALCH, Ann, Bellevue Hospital	75	13
WOLF, Lillian, 467 Columbus Av.	1	15
WEISSMAN, Henry, 219 E. 12th St.	2	15
ZEIGLER, Charles, 620 E. 17th St.	61	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AYE, John L., 745 Decatur St.	38	15
APEL, Sophia, 165 15th St.	82	14
BOYLE, William, 161 Withers St.	55	13
BARNELLA, J., 46 N. Portland Av.	5	15
CARMAN, Francis E., 20 Schaeffer	1	13
CONROY, Mary, 180 43d St.	66	13
CURRAN, Ann, Brooklyn Hospital	46	14
CURRAN, Loretta, 37 Greene Lane	3	14
DICKHAUT, Charles, Covert Av. and Elm St.	8	14
DETTERING, Elizabeth, 178 Graham Av.	1	14
EFFEY, Oscar, Woodward and Wyckoff Avs.	19	13
EFFINGER, Catharine, 97 Oakland	61	14
EISENBACH, Gertie, 304 Floyd St.	1	13
FERRICK, John, 279 17th St.	1	14
FINN, Henry P., 199 Bedford Av.	27	12
FASTENAN, Emelia S., 2,232 22d St.	1	13
FELTER, Warren, 718 Greene Av.	38	13
GORMAN, Mary A., 414 S. 4th St.	49	13
GIBBS, Caroline, 777 McDonough St.	1	14
GREEN, Peter W., 197 36th St.	54	14
GALE, James, 295 Reid Av.	60	12
HICKTON, David S., Boulevard and Avenue A	36	15
HARRINGTON, Martin, 1,457 De Kalb Av.	41	14
HERRMAN, Elizabeth, K. C. Hosp.	74	13
HURLEY, Nora, 154 W. 9th St.	1	12
HULSE, W. H., 259 Navy St.	24	13
HEIN, George C., 31 Havemeyer St.	1	13
KAISER, Robert C., 131 Cornelia St.	1	13
KELLY, Catharine, 17 Scholes St.	63	14
LYNCH, Agnes, 65 S. 3d St.	80	12
LYONS, Jessie C., 404 Chestnut St.	9	14
LITCHFIELD, Ann, 262 Bergen St.	72	13
LANG, Anton, 38 Meeker Av.	73	12
LINK, Catharine P., 92 Cornelia St.	50	12
LIDDELL, Alexander, 440 6th Av.	62	13
MELDRUM, David, St. John's Hosp.	36	13
MASON, Michael, Locust St., C. I.	64	13
MAYER, Emanel, 565 Henry St.	22	15
MULLER, Mary, L. I. State Hosp.	35	13
MURPHY, Isabella, 483 Hicks St.	1	15
McINTYRE, Thomas, 164 Prospect St.	1	13
McCLAREN, Carrie, 156 Hope St.	1	13
McCULLY, F. A., 421 Gold St.	4	13
McDERMOTT, Ellen, 325 Hudson Av.	9	14
McGUIRE, Ann, 115 Eckford St.	58	13
NELSON, Annie, 179 27th St.	59	14
NEILL, Martha, 1,424 Greene Av.	27	14
O'DAY, Patrick, 97th St. and 5th Av.	40	13
REREK, Nicodemus, 20 Skillman Av.	32	13
SEAGRIFF, Margaret, 111 Bush St.	2	13
SERINE, Arthur E., 353 Warwick St.	1	13
SCHNEBEL, Nicholas, 335 Throop Av.	31	13
SCHWIETERING, H. J., 179 N. 8th	28	13
SCHNEIDER, Caspar, 238 Wythe Av.	57	13
SEILER, William, U. S. Naval Hosp.	20	14
UNDERHILL, Charles, 131 Eagle St.	22	13
WISCHERT, Mary, 239 18th St.	1	13
WIGLEY, Jane, Kings County Hosp.	57	11
WEBB, Walter, 260 Eldert St.	11	14
WATTS, Charles, 191 Keap St.	75	14

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Deal in New 3 Per Cent.
U. S. Government Bonds
and Finance Allotments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and buoyant.

Considerably over 500,000 shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and aggressive strength showed throughout the list. Many conspicuous stocks rose materially beyond a whole point apiece.

Little doubt could remain—in the face of such an exhibit—of the re-entry of the public into the security market. The bulk of the days' buying came from commission houses. Professional speculators were alert and active, but the swing of the market reflected the public's interest.

⁂

There continued in evidence the favorable fact that the stocks which led were good stocks, established dividend-payers like St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island.

The great investment business rushes over into stocks from a bond market, where exceptional competition makes further notable bargains rare. Standard shares are more attractive now than average bonds giving anything like an approaching yield.

⁂

In the day's news developments all that was disclosed was encouraging. The splendid record of the Illinois Central for its fiscal year, the gain of about $10,000 per day by the Northern Pacific for its first week in August—such official memoranda gave emphasis to the confidence which they have who know most of what the railroads of the country have not only recently been able to do, but are able to continue to do.

The revolutionized West sets a new pace for security market values. On authority it can be said that the West is so full of money now, even before this year's crop returns begin to flow in, that Kansas bankers are actually buying Eastern commercial paper at 4 per cent. "to help out," and money is being loaned on Western farms at straight 5 per cent.—against the 10 per cent. rate of but two or three years ago, which 10 per cent. then carried an additional 10 per cent. commission to brokers able to induce Eastern capital to make such investments. In such a change other changes—vast ones—are involved. And in the Wall Street security market quick reflection of the new condition shows naturally.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $46,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105@105¼.

⁂

In State bonds $151,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8@8¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	3⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1½
Am. Tobacco	4⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅞
Ann Arbor	2⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2⅝	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quin.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	2	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chicago & Northw.	1⅜	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Ore. Short Line	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
General Electric	⅞	People's Gas (Chi.)	1¼
Great Northern pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Illinois Central	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Illinois Steel	3⅞	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
K. C., P. & G.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	⅜
Lake Erie & West.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅞
Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Minnesota Iron	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Min. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Manhattan Cons.	1½	West. Union Tel.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 7s	1	Peo. & East 1st	1½
F. & P. M. 5s, Pt. H. div.	1¼	St. P. & S. C. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	2	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. Belt 1st gtd.	1	C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1½
B. & O. con. 5s, 1988, reg.	1¼	Chi. & N. 25 yr. deb.	1
Chi., B. & O. deb. 5s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,118,586; balance, $3,004,131; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $330,009.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85 for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1, to 38½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 9¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 109½; New York Central, ¼, to 123⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 110⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £136,000 bullion on balance.

THE TIME FOR PROFITS.

An officer of the Whisky Trust yesterday denied that its product had been advanced 4 cents per gallon. Another officer of the company intimated, however, that it has been officially agreed to make the advance, and that it now depends merely upon the formal carrying out of an official order. The same authority suggests that further early advances are coming.

"The spirits trade," he says, "has been a loser long enough. The time has come to make profits. And they can be made, thanks to trade conditions which are more favorable now than at any time in a dozen years."

WHAT RAILWAY MANAGERS SEE.

There is uniformity in crop reports officially issued by practically every one of the important Western railroads. All say that harvests almost unprecedentedly abundant are assured.

From the officers of the same great systems come agreeing assurances, too, that both east-bound and west-bound traffic beyond Chicago is sure to break records from this time forward.

ONE OF THE FLOWER STOCKS.

New York Air Brake stock performed its usual daily stunt of making a new record yesterday, selling up to 88¼, an advance of eight points. The closing figure was 82. Friends of Gov. Flower [illegible] counting upon the stock selling at par speedily. Nothing in recent Wall Street history has approached the buoyancy shown by this stock, which only a little while ago was under 20.

UNHAPPY MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated made a sorry showing in yesterday's stock market, where practically everything else was strong and most other things buoyant. About 25,000 shares were traded in, and the price fell from 104½ at the opening to 101, rallying at the close to 101⅝.

Discouraging facts about Manhattan seem to be coming out in installments. At the close of last week the company's quarterly statement disclosed not only that earnings had been decreasing, but that the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. had not really been earned. Yesterday the general balance sheet of the company was transmitted from Albany, showing that the Manhattan floating debt of about $700,000 a year ago has during the past twelve months practically doubled, approaching now $1,500,000.

What seemed to be continual inside selling of stock showed throughout the day, brokers popularly credited with relationships with Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage letting go stock. Others than insiders who sold the stock were inclined to speculate on how the company would proceed in its financiering, with its 4 per cent. bond issue no further available, and with the deficit of the last quarter supplemented—according to semi-official statements—by further decreases in earnings in July and August, during much of which time two competing surface lines have been suspended.

It had been taken for granted in Wall Street that some Manhattan gains must have resulted from the tieing up of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines, and the fact that, instead of gains, there are further decreases only makes more evident the foolishness of the Manhattan Railway's policy, which insists on breaking every past penny-wise pound-foolish record.

TOBACCO CROSSES SUGAR.

Tobacco Trust stock made yesterday for the first time in its history the record of crossing the Sugar Trust quotation, selling at 138½, while Sugar was at 138¼. Later in the day Sugar took the lead again, closing without any change for the day, while Tobacco, still only fractionally lower than Sugar, showed a net gain of between 4 and 5 points. Tobacco enthusiasts are talking 200 for their stock, there being a suspicious absence of any bearish news or points on Tobacco, while there is a suspicious abundance of bearishness on Sugar.

Wall Street heard yesterday that the Arbuckle refinery is to deliver refined sugar this week to New York grocers, thus beginning actual trade competition with the Trust. So large a short interest exists in Sugar Trust stock, however, that manipulators trying to force the price of that stock down find themselves handicapped. All the petty speculators of the Street are short of Sugar, and most conspicuous Stock Exchange houses are borrowing the stock for delivery against such shorts. Not in a long while has Wall Street had tips so generally distributed and accepted as those which are current on the bear side of Sugar.

But meanwhile, as has hitherto been pointed out here, some Sugar Trust managers and some managers of the "opposition" are able amiably to lunch together in Beaver Street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S STRIDE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company made public yesterday its June report of net earnings, closing the property's fiscal year. During the month of June gross earnings rose to $2,137,584, an increase of over $344,000, while there was coincidently an actual decrease of about $33,000 in operating expenses, making a gain for the month in net earnings of about $377,000.

Illinois Central's gross earnings for the whole fiscal year reached $27,317,820, an increase of $5,206,883. Net earnings aggregate $8,662,000, an increase of $2,287,293, or a net gain of over 25 per cent.

At the coming annual meeting of the Illinois Central Company there may be inspiriting official action based on these phenomenal earnings.

For the month of July, the opening month of the new fiscal year, Illinois Central's gross earnings—made public yesterday—reached $2,043,056, an increase of about $59,000, an indication adding materially to official encouragement.

BAGGING RUBBER PROFITS.

New England insiders of the Rubber Trust were sellers of Rubber Trust common shares yesterday, taking profits of over 100 per cent. scored within a few weeks.

ADVISED BY MR. VANDERBILT.

Chesapeake and Ohio was bought yesterday for the account of European investors in close touch with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, their absorption of stock being due doubtless to a better understanding than yet is current here of the details of the comprehensive deal which Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Morgan have in view for the property.

AS TO GRANGER DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy made a new high record for itself yesterday, and the talk of increased dividends grows more and more emphatic. None the less, it is impossible to induce a single Director of the company to make any specific statement. One of them puts the situation this way:

"The actual fact is that none of us knows what is going to take place at the coming meeting—and none of us will know till the meeting itself convenes. Those who are most influential among us realize that we are in the midst of phenomenal good times and that our shareholders are entitled to generous consideration. I don't think there will be disappointment among conservative people over what we do."

⁂

Increased dividend talk also begins to circulate touching St. Paul. There is said to be now a larger foreign interest in St. Paul than ever before in the history of the company. British interests close to Mr. J. P. Morgan have been absorbing the stock in a quiet but confident way for some time past.

UNDER STANDARD OIL'S WING.

Indications appear of arrangements for activity in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. There is ground for the belief that important interests identified with Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel have acquired substantial holdings in the Tennessee company's securities. It is denied that the Tennessee Coal Company is to figure in the Standard Oil consolidation of Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel, but it can be confidently counted on that plans are in view which will add materially to the importance of the Tennessee Coal property through direct relationships with the Standard Oil combination.

PEOPLE'S GAS CONTROVERSY.

Wall Street anxiously awaits the return of Mr. E. C. Benedict from his yachting cruise. Conflicting stories of Chicago Gas and Indiana Natural Gas relationships circulate in sensational forms. But generally Wall Street is inclined to be skeptical as to the long continuance of any controversy between Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. R. P. Flower—whose early Wall Street careers began in a partnership.

The Chicago dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, quoting the attorney of the People's Gas Company as saying that he and another officer of the company had been in conference with the representatives of Mr. Benedict [illegible] to meet Mr. Benedict personally, was popularly construed in Wall Street to indicate a near approach to settlement.

GOVERNMENTS STILL CLIMB.

The new Government 3 per cent. bonds rose yesterday to 105⅜, the highest point they have so far reached. The Stock Exchange closing quotation showed them not to be offered under 105⅜.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Every day brings new evidence of the disinclination of Western farmers to let their wheat come to market. They are in so much better financial shape now than ever hitherto, that they are able to keep their grade in their own bins pending the advances in market price which they are all confidently counting upon.

No less a grain trade magnate than Philip D. Armour telegraphs to New York:

"It is simply impossible to tempt the farmers to sell. They are of the opinon that wheat is worth more than it is yet bringing, and they have enough surplus money from last year to back their opinions up."

COMPETING FOR BONDS.

Suggestiveness appears in the competition yesterday shown in the bids for municipal bonds offered for subscription at Rochester, N. Y., where a 3½ per cent., twenty-year issue was bid for by over a score of important banking houses from all over the country, some offering premiums as high as 6 per cent.

Investors in the bond market are no longer able to find many bargain counters.

THE THREE C.'S DEAL.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Late in June THE NEW YORK TIMES turned up what purported to be a disposition on the part of the J. P. Morgan and identified interests to get a controlling ownership in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. This story was assiduously denied by almost all the remaining New York papers, assisted materially by the stockholders and officials of those properties. Later an absolute denial was made by the Monon people, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton end of it being ignored entirely, as if that part of the story was too ridiculous for comment.

The Commercial Tribune on Tuesday morning printed the story of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton's identity with the Big Four-Monon deal—all that has been gleaned through the stock market channels since—so all that has appeared anywhere else has merely been a reiteration or an enlargement of the conditions manifest here at that time.

President Ingalls during all this time has been at Hot Springs, and has maintained a dignified reserve.

The sole topic of capitalists and investors in Third Street, as well as those interested in railway shares, yesterday was the Big Four deal. Officials have been kept busy of late denying the stories, but the denials were merely on technical points, and the story, so said one of the best informed persons in financial circles, is absolutely correct. This same party said in the State of Ohio there is a law preventing the consolidation of parallel lines, but there is no law preventing a man purchasing what stock he desires. The acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, therefore, by the Big Four interest would not be illegal, and the two roads could be run with an understanding between them, though the individuality of neither would be lost.

It has been known for some years that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has been for sale. Officers controlling the road have acknowledged this, but they said all they wanted was their price, and what this price was has never been made public, and probably will not be for some time to come.

What is puzzling the people interested in stocks at present is just what benefits the Big Four will receive by acquiring the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Monon.

It is now positively stated there will not be a long delay in announcing the matter, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will become a part of the Vanderbilt system.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Buoyant closing for American shares in the London market.

Increase of $35,197 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis' surplus net earnings for July.

Contract made whereby the St. Louis and San Francisco will after Sept. 1 operate the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railway extension from Kansas City, Mo., to Bolivar, Mo.

Increase of 5,510 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 4,612 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Heavy over-the-counter demand for the new 3 per cent. Government bonds.

Increase of $376,867 in Illinois Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $2,287,297 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $67,688 in Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the first week in August, making an increase of $114,868 since July 1.

Denial by officials of American Spirits and Standard Distilling Companies of any advance in the price of alcohol.

Increase of $176,700 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Aug. 13.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, invest's.	$59,308,400	*$298,300
Circulation	1,940,300	*432,700
Net deposits	67,290,200	*364,800
Depos'd with C. H. agents.	9,353,500	*322,200
Dep. banks and trust co's.	3,917,700	†346,100
Legal ten. and bank notes.	4,124,300	*228,700
Specie	3,780,500	*83,100
Total reserve	$21,176,500	*$267,900
Reserve required	16,822,550	*91,200
Surplus reserve	$4,353,950	*$176,700

*Increase. †Decrease.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Mechanics & Trd's	170
American Ex.	170	Mercantile	160
Broadway	225	Merchants	167
Central National	170	Merchants' Ex.	150
Chatham	290	Metropolis	116
Chemical	3700	N. Y. County	285
City	1000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1000
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
Continental	124	Park	320
Garfield Nat.	950	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	176
Importers & Trad.	480	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	115
Manhattan	230	State of N. Y.	108
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

[illegible] holds 358,026.50 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Phenix sold at .18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .40, and 300 Union Consolidated at .20.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,700 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅞@.10¾@.10½@.10⅜, and 10,000 Sentinel at .004 cash.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.20
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.40	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.10	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Small Hopes	1.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.06	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Crip Cr'k.	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.19
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.10	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.15	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.06
Ontario	3.60		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.08
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12
Lagonda	.34	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.42	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.001½	Lillie	.97
St. E. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.03	Mount Rosa	.11⅝
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.21
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Sentinel	.004@.005
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.14½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On Sept. 9 the Welsbach Commercial Company will pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. inform holders of the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company that the conversion into 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company undertaken by them, has reduced the outstanding amount of the 6 per cent. bonds to $1,520,000, and through the operation of the sinking fund these will shortly be canceled at a price, which, under the trust deed, cannot exceed 110 per cent. They offer to holders of the same to refund into the 4 per cent. gold bonds, maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. bonds, constitute the first mortgage upon the entire property of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the conversion to be made at the rate of $1,150 in 4 per cent. bonds for $1,000 in 6 per cent. bonds. The net earnings of the company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,500,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The company is paying dividends both on its preferred and common stock.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
2 shares Central Trust Co., $100 each.
(By order of Alfred N. Beadleston and William L. Skidmore, Executors of the Estate of William H. Beadleston.)
20 certificates of indebtedness Storm King Club, $100 each, due 1902, interest 5 per cent., payable annually July 1st.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 3, Glenwood Park Addition to St. Paul, Minn.
Lot 2, Block 3, Lockwood's Addition to St. Paul, Minn.
Lot 13, Thornton's Subdivision (to St. Paul, Minn.,) except the east one acre and the west one acre of the said lot.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,475 City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 4 p. c. Water Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst. Bd., 1921.
12 shs. Franklin National Bank.
250 shs. Goshen & Deckertown R. R. Co.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. The Camden Thread Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
$3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Gen. Con. 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1937.
$3,000 New York Biscuit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1911.
$15,000 Chic., Burlington & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
$955,000
CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.
Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,061 000	
Sinking fund	48,955	2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds.

Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Ames Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
[illegible] State St., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13856	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13898	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45428
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32778	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14248	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7041	12938	18202	31477	37061	45021	53030
7042	12985	18319	31478	37098	45091	53039
7068	12995	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13050	18332	31480	37296	45100	53059
7126	13070	18357	31481	37302	45115	53061
7129	[illegible]	18380	31491	37303	45133	53069
7174	13085	18404	31516	37307	45179	53080
7196	13089	18416	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18431	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18460	31642	37318	45215	53096
7216	13126	18480	31650	37389	45226	53098
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
PAR VALUE OF SHARES $25 EACH.

A portion of the Capital Stock is offered by subscription for treasury purposes, including further development, machinery, and working capital, at $5 per share, full paid and unassessable; par value $25.

The price will be advanced as soon as the amount now offered is subscribed.

$1,000,000 of the authorized Capital is reserved in the treasury unissued, making the actual issue $1,500,000.

The property is located in Archer County, Northwestern Texas, and comprises over twelve thousand acres, from which hundreds of tons of rich copper ore have been marketed. It has been favorably reported upon by experts and engineers, and shown it contains an inexhaustible supply of copper assaying from 15 to 70 per cent. No expensive development work remains to be done. Ample machinery obtainable at comparatively small cost. Minerals easily and cheaply mined and worked. Water and fuel in plenty. Near railroad. Land worth cost for agriculture. Every section contains copper. Regarded by experts as one of the best in America, and that it will prove equal to the Calumet & Hecla.

Copper mining is the safest and most profitable industry in America, producing over $50,000,000 annually, and paying $20,000,000 in dividends from a few mines. Twelve companies have paid in dividends one hundred million dollars in a few years, and their shares have increased in value above par another hundred million. Calumet & Hecla has paid $53,000,000 dividends and its $25 shares sell for $560. Boston & Montana paid $7,665,000 and its shares sell for $204, par $25. The Quincy has paid $9,770,000 dividends and its shares sell for $114, par $25. Tamarack, $5,370,000 dividends, shares $114; Anaconda, $15,647,000 dividends. The Boston and Texas Company has one of the largest properties in the world, and careful estimates show that it can earn 100 per cent. per annum on the subscription price of $5 per share.

Prospectus, maps, engineers' reports, receipts for ores, and assays upon application in person or by letter.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.
11 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virgania Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 13th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. W[illegible], [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 15, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	100	Adams Express	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+¼
28¾	29	3,575	American Cotton Oil	29	29½	28¾	29	+½
87	88½	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88¼	88	88¼	+1
34½	34¾	11,466	Am. Malting Co.	31½	35	31½	34¾	+3¾
86	86½	3,561	Am. Malting Co. pf	86½	86½	86	86½	+⅝
132	138	30	American Express	134	135	134	135	......
13	13⅛	1,620	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+½
37½	38	800	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+½
138⅞	139	21,644	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¾	139½	137½	139½	......
114	114½	344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	......
96½	98	55	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	......
138½	138¾	24,426	American Tobacco	134	138¾	134	138⅝	+4⅝
127	131	10	Am. Tobacco pf	129	129	129	129	......
13	13½	100	Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13½	13½	+2½
37½	39	8	Ann Arbor pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	......
14⅛	14¼	1,709	At., T. & S. F.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
35½	36¼	18,984	At., T. & S. F. pf	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36	+⅝
37½	38	300	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	37⅝	38	−⅛
92½	94	456	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	......
15⅞	17	300	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−⅜
6⅝	7	205	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
2⅞	3⅛	800	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
67	67¼	29,332	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	67⅝	65	67⅛	+2⅝
54¼	54⅝	200	Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54½	+½
25⅜	25½	8,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25½	25	25⅜	+¼
115⅝	116	22,172	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅝	116⅛	115	115⅝	+1⅛
15	15¼	2,200	Chicago Great West.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
40⅜	41	20	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40	40	40	40	−⅝
9	9½	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9¼	9	9	−⅜
108⅝	108¾	69,075	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	106⅝	109	106⅜	108⅝	+2⅛
158	160	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	155	156½	155	156½	+2
134⅜	134⅝	1,318	Chi. & Northw.	134	134⅜	133⅝	134⅜	+1⅜
104⅜	104½	25,389	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104⅜	+1⅝
44½	45	1,728	C., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45¼	44	44½	+½
..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	87	87	87	87	+½
14¼	14⅜	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
40	50	10	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	40	40	40	40	......
23⅜	24	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	−⅛
198	199⅝	100	Consolidated Gas	199⅝	199⅝	199⅝	199⅝	+⅞
90	94	50	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	90	90	−½
108	109	544	Del. & Hudson	108	108⅜	108	108⅜	−1⅜
..	151	230	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	+½
13¼	13⅝	142	Denver & R. G.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
52⅝	53	1,950	Denver & R. G. pf	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+⅝
18⅛	18⅜	650	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	......
133	134¼	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132½	133	132½	133	+½
14	14⅛	500	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
37¼	37½	2,190	Erie 1st pf	37½	37⅝	37	37⅝	+1
41	41⅛	1,751	General Electric	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+½
131¼	132½	550	Great Northern pf	131⅞	132	131⅞	132	+1
26⅛	26½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25½	25½	−¼
109⅝	110	4,699	Illinois Central	109½	110⅛	109	110	+1½
65¾	66⅜	8,260	Illinois Steel Co.	65⅝	67	65⅝	66⅜	+3⅜
87	87½	210	Iowa Central pf	86	87	86	87	+1½
17¼	17½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅝
53¼	53½	1,055	Laclede Gas	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+⅝
15⅛	16¼	300	Lake Erie & West.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+½
73⅛	73¼	934	Lake Erie & West. pf	73	73¼	73	73¼	+⅝
56⅜	56½	9,671	Louisville & Nashville	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56½	+1¼
101⅜	101⅝	24,524	Manhattan Con	103⅜	104⅛	101	101⅜	−1½
47	58	10	Maryland Coal pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	......
158¼	159	2,352	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158⅜	159½	158⅜	159	+1
109¼	109⅜	175	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	+¼
89½	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	......
60¼	61	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	−½
79	79½	2,337	Minnesota Iron	78½	79½	78½	79	+1½
12	12½	830	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅝
36	36¼	1,680	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36	+½
37⅞	38	4,800	Missouri Pacific	38	38⅛	37⅞	38	+⅞
34⅝	34¾	4,822	National Biscuit Co.	33¾	36	33¾	35	+1⅝
..	99½	327	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	99	99¼	99	99¼	+⅝
37	37⅛	1,035	National Lead Co.	37¼	37½	37¼	37⅜	+⅜
112½	113	138	National Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	+⅞
7¼	7½	200	National Linseed Oil	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
7⅞	8¾	100	National Starch	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
92½	93	115	New Jersey Central	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+¼
81	83	3,737	New York Air Brake	79¼	85½	79¼	82	+4½
119⅞	120⅛	2,507	New York Central	120	120½	120	120	+⅛
194	197	7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	......
35	37½	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36	36	36	36	−¾
15½	16	100	Norfolk & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¼
..	..	500	Norfolk & West. pf	56	56	56	56	......
54	54½	1,500	Nor. & W. pf., ex div.	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½	+⅜
6⅞	7	350	North American	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅝
36¼	36⅜	46,265	Northern Pacific	35	36⅝	35	36½	+2
75⅜	75½	28,505	Northern Pacific pf	74	75½	73¾	75½	+1⅞
15⅞	16	1,300	Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅜
55¼	56	2,550	Oregon R. & Nav.	53⅜	55¼	53⅜	55	+1⅞
74½	75½	742	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	73⅞	75	73⅞	75	+1
33¾	33⅞	2,255	Oregon Short Line	31	34¼	31	33⅝	+2¾
39½	40½	1,052	Pacific Coast	37⅝	39½	37⅝	39½	+1½
84	86	35	Pacific Coast 1st pf	83	83½	83	83½	......
59¼	60	2,128	Pacific Coast 2d pf	58	59⅜	58	59⅜	+1¼
33⅜	33½	2,585	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33⅛	33½	+½
5	5½	100	Peoria & Eastern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅝
102½	102⅝	17,705	People's Gas, Chicago	101½	102½	101½	102½	+1¼
118⅞	119⅜	1,024	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅛	119⅜	119¼	119⅜	+⅝
44½	45½	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+½
65½	66½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	66	66	66	66	......
189	191	246	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	−1
18⅛	18½	1,500	Reading	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
42⅞	43	2,730	Reading 1st pf	43⅛	43⅛	42¾	42⅞	+⅝
21	21¼	800	Reading 2d pf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
67	68	200	Rio Grande West. pf	68	68	68	68	−⅜
59	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	−⅜
8½	8⅝	1,965	St. L. & San Fran.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅝
66	66½	402	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66½	66	66½	+¼
33⅛	33⅜	3,950	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32⅛	33⅜	32⅛	33⅜	+1⅛
12½	12⅝	1,100	St. L. Southw. pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	......
84	84½	205	St. Paul & Omaha	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+½
21⅞	22½	300	Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
9⅛	9⅜	320	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	......
33⅜	33½	4,920	Southern Railway pf	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½	+⅝
28⅜	28½	6,003	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28⅝	28	28½	+⅝
13⅛	13⅜	480	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
27⅛	27⅜	18,461	Union Pacific	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+1⅛
64¼	64⅝	26,627	Union Pacific pf	63⅜	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝	+1¼
4⅝	5	325	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
42	44	20	United States Express	44	44	44	44	......
7¼	7⅞	200	United States Leather	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	......
70⅜	70¾	6,742	U. S. Leather pf	70½	70⅞	69⅞	70⅝	+¾
45¼	45½	16,931	United States Rubber	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	+⅞
105⅝	105⅞	7,256	U. S. Rubber pf	103	106	103	105	+2⅞
7⅝	7⅞	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	......
20½	20⅝	1,420	Wabash pf	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
92⅞	93⅝	500	West Chicago Street	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+¼
93⅜	93½	9,425	Western Union Tel.	94⅛	94½	93¼	93½	−½
1⅞	2	390	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	......
12½	13	25	W. & L. E. pf., $3 as. pd.	13	13	13	13	......
Sales.....		552,579						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅛	105⅜	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75	Mobile & Ohio	28	29
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Col., H. V. & T.	4⅜	5½	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	83
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	26	29
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Consol. Ice	38	39½	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Col. Midland	5	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¾	15
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78
5s, c., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Detroit Gas	58	60	Ont. Mining	4	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eastern Elevator	..	68	Penn. Coal	330	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
American Coal	120	140	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19½	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Quicksilver	1⅜	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	106	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Quicksilver pf.	5⅜	..
Brooklyn Un. Gas	126½	128	Ft. Worth & R. G.	10¼	14	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Brunswick City	12	12½	Homestake	52	..	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Buff., R. & P.	27	30	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Rio Grande W.	28	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	St. Jo & G. Isl.	6⅛	7½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19¼	20
Canadian Pacific	83½	84¼	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	St. L. S. W.	5⅛	6
Central Pacific	17⅝	18	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	St. P. & Duluth	26	27
Chi. & Alton	159	..	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	92
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. & E. Ill	58	59	King. & Pem.	4	9⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf.	154	160
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	28⅛	29½	Lake Shore	193	198	Stand. R. & T.	5¼	6¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	Long Island	56	60	Third Ave.	177	180
Chi., Ind. & L.	34½	36	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
Chi. T. Trans. pf.	28	30	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Wis. Cent.	1	2¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,371,600	$150,700	$29,400	$244,000	$155,000	$2,545,100
Colonial	100,000	696,400	15,500	59,700	168,800	......	845,400
Columbia	300,000	1,722,000	128,000	97,000	188,000	260,000	1,957,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,111,300	61,100	78,600	416,300	......	1,539,400
14th Street	100,000	657,100	19,000	97,700	162,800	......	849,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	450,000	65,000	25,000	95,000	......	410,000
Gansevoort	200,000	667,200	25,500	43,100	48,000	27,900	476,400
Hamilton	200,000	1,215,500	57,000	72,400	99,000	......	1,264,700
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,059,400	279,100	103,600	142,500	......	1,575,700
Home	100,000	429,500	95,700	49,400	113,500	31,800	568,200
Hudson River	200,000	1,154,000	29,000	68,000	134,000	......	1,118,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,277,200	67,500	138,500	113,300	135,100	1,658,100
Mutual	200,000	919,800	17,700	110,900	117,100	1,800	857,800
19th Ward	100,000	581,500	16,900	95,400	106,100	900	774,600
Plaza	100,000	918,500	38,700	74,800	348,200	......	1,180,100
Riverside	100,000	671,600	8,700	40,600	104,100	......	681,500
State	100,000	1,488,000	69,000	85,000	41,000	133,000	1,621,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,178,200	20,000	78,900	102,500	138,400	1,489,600
23d Ward	100,000	686,300	21,400	92,700	75,600	89,700	872,600
Union Square	200,000	1,905,100	158,700	174,900	304,200	......	2,332,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,014,900	130,600	83,600	131,400	109,600	1,225,700
Astor National	300,000	1,371,300	302,100	265,700	222,500	......	1,694,200
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,021,600	29,400	77,900	109,300	85,000	1,147,000
Broadway	100,000	1,254,900	25,000	148,200	285,700	......	1,535,900
Brooklyn	600,000	1,217,600	82,000	36,900	267,800	45,700	1,337,700
Eighth Ward	100,000	294,900	11,000	20,000	41,200	12,000	252,400
Fifth Avenue	100,000	502,800	23,800	21,800	39,300	31,300	469,800
Fulton	200,000	844,500	57,900	38,500	172,100	......	795,400
Kings County	150,000	584,300	38,200	28,900	104,000	......	584,300
Manfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,071,200	226,500	276,800	348,900	......	2,501,600
Mechanics'	500,000	2,466,900	93,100	109,400	141,200	......	2,300,800
Mech. and Tra.'	100,000	850,100	63,500	53,000	137,200	36,600	930,500
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,360,000	275,000	225,000	564,000	85,000	4,274,000
National City	300,000	2,219,000	230,000	333,000	452,000	143,000	2,878,000
North Side	100,000	642,700	12,300	51,800	219,100	600,000	1,340,500
People's	100,000	665,300	44,300	29,300	106,100	56,900	772,600
Queens Co. Bk. (L. I. City)	100,000	1,715,900	114,100	182,400	387,900	184,800	2,236,500
Schermerhorn	100,000	522,300	31,100	19,800	99,000	......	523,200
17th Ward	100,000	406,400	8,900	32,300	93,800	......	374,800
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,013,700	106,100	14,000	375,000	14,000	1,090,000
26th Ward	100,000	371,700	7,000	22,500	78,800	3,000	387,500
Union	100,000	294,400	9,100	12,000	31,200	46,300	249,500
Wallabout	100,000	459,700	14,400	29,800	132,100	112,500	632,300
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,284,300	111,700	213,300	556,500	341,200	5,753,600
Hud. Co. N., J. C.	250,000	1,916,800	105,100	63,000	214,300	261,400	1,808,400
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,407,000	60,600	50,400	392,100	......	1,327,100
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	821,700	31,900	61,800	96,900	182,800	867,400
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,580,900	108,900	26,400	151,300	43,300	1,395,200
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	683,200	47,900	31,100	77,000	146,600	770,000
B'k of Stat. Isl.	25,000	410,400	18,200	30,900	97,500	1,000	507,700
1st Nat. B'k., S. I.	100,000	536,800	24,800	29,200	155,000	......	557,100
Total	$9,612,000	$60,268,400	$3,780,500	$4,124,800	$9,352,500	$3,317,700	$57,290,900

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
2,000........99
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s
10,000........72⅝
3,000........72⅝
1,000........72¼
2,000........72⅝
1,000........72½
5,000........72⅝
84,000........72⅝
6,000........72½
36,000........73
10,000........72⅞
General 4s
6,000........96
19,000........95⅞
500........96⅛
15,000........95⅞
142,000........96
2,000........95⅞
54,000........96
21,000........96⅛
Balt Belt 1st Gtd
8,000........100
B & O Con 5s 1988 Registered
1,000........115½
Canada South'n 2d
14,000........110
Cent Ga 1st Con 5s
9,000........96½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
5,000........42½
5,000........42
20,000s20f........42
1,000........42½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
10,000........14¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s
20,000s20f........118¾
3,000........118¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
19,000........89⅛
2,000........89¼
15,000........89¼
9,000........89⅛
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000........116⅞
Ches & Ohio R & A Dn 1st Consol 4s
6,000........105
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
6,000........115⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000........108
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
2,000........108
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20f........118¼
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
5,000........105¼
100,000........106
N & D Div 7s
3,000........128
Chi & Northwestern Gen 3½s
4,000........102
Chic & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s
5,000........109
Chic Term Trans 4s
9,000........88⅝
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
20,000........97⅝
25,000s20f........97⅝
5,000........97½
Den & R G Imp 5s
5,000........94⅜
Detroit City Gas 5s
8,000........94
10,000........93½
10,000........94
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
5,000........105½
Erie 1st Con 7s
2,000........144
Erie Gen Lien 4s
34,000........75
5,000........74⅞
1,000........75
5,000........74½
Erie 4s Prior Bds
5,000........94
20,000........94¼
10,000........94½
40,000........94¼
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s
2,000........94
2,000........94⅜
Fort Worth & D C 1st
5,000........76
20,000........76½
10,000........76¼
1,000........76½
5,000........76½
10,000........76½
12,000........76⅞
6,000........76⅞
24,000........77
5,000........77½
2,000........77⅝
5,000........77¾
12,000........78
23,000........77½
2,000........78
Fort Worth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000........62¼

Evans & Ind 1st Con
5,000........88
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000........97½
7,000........97⅝
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
12,000........83
Hous E & W Tex 5s
1,000........93⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s
6,000........104
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
14,000........76½
5,000s20f........76⅝
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
6,000........102
L S & M So 1st Cou
2,000........105½
Lo & Nash Unified 4s
3,000........91¼
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
6,000........96
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000........108½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
12,000........114
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000........77½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
17,000........91¼
20,000........91⅜
50,000........91⅝
15,000........91½
5,000........91⅜
25,000........91⅜
5,000........91½
5,000........91⅜
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000........65½
5,000........65⅜
15,000........65⅜
15,000........65½
19,000........65⅜
15,000........65
15,000........65¼
2,000c........65½
10,000........65⅜
14,000........65
1,000........65½
Missouri Pac Cons
5,000........106¾
15,000........106⅜
Mo Pac Trust 5s
4,000........86
2,000........86½
5,000........87
5,000........87½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
15,000........78½
5,000........79
N Y Central & Hudson Lake Shore Col 3½s
40,000........95⅞
1,000........95⅜
Mich Cent Col 3½s
6,000........94⅜
13,000........95
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
3,000........101
5,000........101¼
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
3,000........86⅜
20,000........86½
1,000........86⅜
Northern Ohio 1st
1,000........101
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
10,000........65½
20,000........65
10,000........65⅜
17,000........65½
35,000........65⅜
1,000........65½
12,000........65⅜
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
1,000........100½
70,000........100⅜
54,000........100½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000........108½
Oregon R & Nav 1st
3,000........112
Oreg R R & Nav 4s
48,000........100
5,000s20f........100
100,000........100⅛
10,000........100⅜
29,000........100¼
11,000........100½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
3,000s20f........108
10,000........108
Inc A 5s
5,000........80½
10,000s20f........80⅝
5,000........80⅞
10,000........81
Inc B & Col Trst
5,000s20f........56⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000........127
10,000........57
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000........78¼
5,000........78½
2,000........78⅜
3,000........79

Peo & Eastern Inc
10,000........17
Reading Co Gen 4s
5,000........83⅝
3,000........84
38,000........83⅞
12,000........84
Rio Grande W'n 1st
10,000s20f........90
5,000........90¼
10,000........90½
10,000s20f........90⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
15,000........80½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000........79⅝
25,000........80
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000........106⅜
St L Southw'n 1st
1,000........80½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
1,000........32½
St Paul, Min & Man Montana Ext 4s
25,000........101
St P & Sioux City 1st
10,000........132
San An & Ar P 4s
9,000........69⅝
1,000........69⅝
5,000........69⅝
45,000........69½
10,000........69½
2,000........69⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
9,000........98
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000........97½
14,000........97⅝
11,000........97⅝
1,000........97⅝
Standard R & T Inc
15,000........15⅝
10,000........15⅝
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
50,000........43½
5,000........43⅛
10,000........43⅜
15,000........43
Union Elev 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs
4,000........91⅞
5,000........92
Union Pacific 4s
11,000........99
10,000........98⅞
5,000........99
4,000........98⅞
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
18,000........76⅝
20,000........76
1,000........75⅞
10,000b3........76¼
50,000........76
20,000........76⅛
10,000........76
10,000........76⅛
20,000........75⅞
10,000........76
25,000........76¼
15,000........76½
5,000........76½
10,000........76¼
12,000........76⅜
24,000........76½
Wabash 1st 5s
13,000........112¼
3,000........112⅜
2,000........112¼
Wabash 2d 5s
15,000........89¼
1,000........89½
60,000........89
10,000........89¼
Wabash Deb Ser B
10,000........29⅛
15,000........29¼
5,000s10f........29½
100,000........29⅛
15,000........29¼
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
7,000........52¼
18,000........52½
17,000........52¼
50,000........52
5,000........52¼
10,000........52⅜
25,900........53
20,000........53¼
10,000........53⅜
23,000........53½
16,000........54
30,000........54½
11,000........54
23,000........54½
2,000........54¼
40,000........54
10,000........53⅞
1,000........54
25,000........54¼
5,000........54
10,000........54¼
5,000........54
13,000........53⅞
5,000........53½

Total sales $3,295,500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the upward movement in Glucose common, and Standard Oil continued. Notwithstanding that dullness and inactivity prevail in most of the stocks in the traction, gas, and industrial groups traded in on the curb, many brokers dealing in these securities express confidence that active business will soon take the place of present neglect.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	25	26
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112⅜	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc	7	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅜
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅜	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31¼	31⅜
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22¼	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	21⅜	22½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104⅜	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅜
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	160	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	63¼	63½
Glucose pf	108½	109⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53¼	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	56¼	[illegible]
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	422½	423½
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20,960	Am. Sugar Ref.	137⅝	139⅝	137¼	139
70	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
1,890	Am. Tobacco	135¼	138¼	134⅞	139
980	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36¼
6,050	Brook. R. T.	65½	67⅝	65¼	67⅝
60	C., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45¼	44½	44½
8,060	C., B. & Qy.	115⅝	116⅛	115	115⅝
26,030	C., M. & St. P.	106⅜	109	106⅜	108⅝
5,870	C., R. I. & Pac.	103⅜	104⅝	103⅜	104⅜
10	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
30	Chi. Gt. Western	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio	25½	25½	25	25¼
20	Chi. & Northw.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼
20	Erie	14	14	14	14
110	Gen. Electric	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
930	Louis. & Nash.	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56½
3,080	Manhattan	103⅜	103⅝	101¼	101½
560	Mo. Pacific	38	38⅛	37⅞	38
2,960	Nor. Pacific	35¼	36⅝	35¼	36⅝
3,200	Nor. Pac. pf.	74	75⅝	73⅞	75⅝
2,690	People's Gas	101½	102¼	101¼	102
140	Reading	18	18	18	18
50	Southern pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
280	Tenn. C. & I.	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28½
410	Union Pacific	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝
4,890	Union Pac. pf.	63⅞	64⅝	63⅞	64⅝
400	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	70⅝	69⅞	70
350	U. S. Rubber	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
20	Wabash pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
340	West. Union	94	94	93⅜	93⅜
90,530					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
20,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65½	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
8,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
16,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	52½	53	52½	53
$64,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The local operators have given their attention to-day chiefly to the copper shares, although the list, as a whole, has been broad and strong. Several of the coppers made more new records for themselves. Montana was still the favorite, and by going to 228 added ten points to its closing price of Saturday. Calumet and Hecla, on a sale of twenty-one shares, held firm at 600. The buying of Osceola was still of large proportions, and it put the price to 59, 2¾ points above Saturday's best figure. Quincy was strong at 117 and Tamarack was up five points, to 170. The cheaper coppers, like Atlantic, Centennial, and Old Dominion, also shared in the advance. The first named touched 29¼ and the last 29⅝. Arcadian during the last half hour forged ahead to 23, and Wolverine to 27½.

In the general list the four-point advance in Bell elephone to 285 was something of a feature. In the bond market, Wisconsin Central fives were up three points, and Gas firsts gained a point, to 94. Late prices generally were a trifle under the highest, but the closing all along the line was strong. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124	124½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf	122½	..
Fitchburg pf.	104	105
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	33½	34
West End	87⅜	87½
West End pf.	..	105½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Arnold	17⅛	17½
Atlantic	29	29⅜
Boston & Montana	..	227
Butte & Boston	26	26½
Calumet & Hecla	600	..
Centennial	17½	17⅝
Franklin	14⅛	14⅜
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	57⅞	58
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5½
Quincy	117½	..
Santa Ysabel	4⅝	5
Tamarack	169	177

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	283	284¼
Dominion Coal	27⅞	28½
Dominion Coal pf.	110⅞	111½
Edison Electric Illuminating	182½	185
Erie Telephone	78	..
General Electric pf.	95	100
Illinois Steel	66	67
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21⅛	22½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Philadelphia Company	..	57
Pullman Palace Car	189½	190¼
United States Oil	14⅞	15
Westinghouse Electric	30⅞	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56	..

Unlisted Securities.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The trading in the local market was of a good character and most stocks showed slightly higher prices. There was no special feature, however, the whole list being more or less active. Continued buying of United Traction of Pittsburg common advanced it to 13¼. Union Traction sold up to 20⅞ and Philadelphia Traction to 94½. The industrials were fairly active and generally stronger. United Gas Improvement rose from 122¼ to 123. There was good support given to Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and during the last half-hour it rallied to 20⅝. With early trading Electric Storage was slightly lower, but toward the close it fractionally advanced. The steel stocks were in demand. Pennsylvania Steel common sold up from 19⅜ to 20. The preferred, on light trading, jumped from 35 to 38. Cambria Iron held steady around 46⅞. Choctaw preferred was the feature of the steam railroad stocks, and rose from 39⅝ to 40⅝. The common was higher at 24⅝. Pennsylvania advanced ⅛ to 59⅝, and Lehigh Valley sold up to 21. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅞	21
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	36⅜	36⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	75	75⅝
Pennsylvania	59⅜	59⅝
Reading t. c.	9⅛	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	21⅛	..
Reading 2d pf.	10⅝	10⅞
St. Paul	108⅝	109
Western New York & Penn	3⅛	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	158⅞	159¼
Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore Consolidated	28	28½
Union Traction	20⅝	20⅞
Electric Storage	33¼	34
Electric Storage pf.	40	41
United Gas Improvement	122¼	123⅜
Welsbach Light	50⅝	51½
New Jersey Traction	51	51½
American R. E. L.	2⅛	2⅜
Marsden	5⅛	5½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20½	20⅝
Choctaw	24⅛	24⅜
Choctaw pf.	40⅛	40⅜
Reading general 4s	83⅞	84½
Electric & People's 4s	95¼	95½
Equitable Gaslight 5s	106⅝	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	103⅛	103⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Biscuit was decidedly on the up grade to-day. The common stock sold at the opening for 35, and touched that point again several times. The bulk of the trading was between 34¼ and 34⅝, with the close at 34⅝. The preferred opened at 98¼ and closed at 99. Match opened at 140, advanced ½, and closed at opening price. Metropolitan 5s, receipts, sold at 54; regular receipts 2⅝. West Chicago opened at 93⅛ and closed at 93⅝. North Chicago sold down to 211⅝ from 212½, closing at latter price. Chicago City Railway had two sales at 275. Steel and wire preferred brought 92, except a few lots at 93. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match of Illinois	140
National Biscuit Co. com.	34½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98⅞
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅞
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. 2d pf.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49
North Chicago Street Railroad	212½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	61⅞
Lake Street Elevated	13⅞
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10⅞
Street's West Stable Car Line	18⅜
American Steel & Wire com.	38
American Steel & Wire pf.	92

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.09	..
Alpha	.04	.04
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.16	.14
Best & Belcher	.18	.15
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.20	.20
Challenge Con.	.14	.14
Chollar	.22	.18
Confidence	.44	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.35
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.12
Gould & Curry	.18	.14
Hale & Norcross	.75	.80
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.00	.07
Kentuck Con	.05	.04
Mexican	.17	.15
Occidental	.50	.50
Ophir	.25	.22
Overman	.05	.04
Potosi	.18	.16
Savage	.13	.12
Scorpion	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.60	.56
Standard	1.65	1.55
Union Con.	.25	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.22	.20

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3	3½
Anaconda	35	40	36	40
Anchoria	75	80	70	73¼
Argentum	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	21⅝
Battle Mountain	38	39	38½	39
Columbine Victor	17½	18	17⅝	18¼
Consolidated	8⅝	9	8	8⅝
Elkton	111¼	111½	..	..
El Paso	9⅜	9½	..	..
Gibson	20	21½	21¼	22
Gold Coin	..	..	108½	108¾
Gold King	62	65	58	60
Golden Fleece	..	..	22	25
Garfield	13½	14	11⅝	12⅛
Isabella	23	23½	23¼	23⅝
Independence	66⅛	67	67⅝	70
Jefferson	7½	8¼	..	..
Jackpot	11½	12½	11⅝	12
Lillie	97½	98	97½	98
Matoa	..	..	22	22¼
Moon Anchor	115	116⅝	114½	115
Pharmacist	..	..	8½	8⅝
Portland	122	123	123	123⅝
Rawlings	24½	25	23	24
Rosa	..	..	11¼	12¼
Union	15¼	15⅝	14¼	15
Work	8⅝	9	7⅛	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,808	3,808	3,130
Month July	$2,043,056	$1,984,075	$1,638,624
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,454	4,375	4,367
1st week Aug.	$454,545	$388,357	$392,617
From July 1	2,344,081	2,229,218	2,101,221

BUFFALO STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$306,361	$315,178	*8,817
Operating ex.	164,205	156,926	†7,279
Net earnings	142,156	158,252	*16,096
Total income	148,588	164,169	*15,581
Charges	98,525	108,197	*9,672
Balance	50,064	55,971	*5,907

*Decrease. †Increase.

DELAWARE & HUDSON leased lines for the quarter ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Renssalaer & Saratoga—			
Gross earnings	$570,406	$573,444	$554,842
Net earnings	146,012	165,494	166,023
Deficit	141,449	142,001	142,903
New York & Canada—			
Gross earnings	$228,970	$232,207	$220,233
Net earnings	75,266	51,873	54,232
Deficit	11,274	33,328	28,399
Albany & Susquehanna—			
Gross earnings	$922,504	$873,146	$990,544
Net earnings	324,291	305,332	307,336
Surplus	26,583	227	9,276

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—

Gross earnings	$2,137,584	$1,793,454	$1,690,115
Ex. and taxes	1,504,843	1,573,580	1,305,431
Net earnings	596,741	219,874	384,684
Proportion expenses to gross	70¼	87¾	77¼
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	27,317,820	22,110,987	22,002,842
Net earnings	8,562,350	6,375,053	7,040,566

MANHATTAN general balance sheet of June 30—

Assets—			
Cost of road	$60,477,147	$58,835,111	$57,892,171
Leases	14,014,000	14,014,000	14,014,000
Other per. inv.	2,592,045	2,568,774	2,565,100
Sup. on hand	242,401	233,321	256,600
Due by agents	35	165	..
Due by others	8,646	5,797	5,297
Open accounts	6,406	18,315	20,677
Cash on hand	106,958	97,531	73,800
Loans on call	140,000	140,000	140,000
Est. Jay Gould suretyship	300,000	300,000	300,000
Central Trust, trustee	8,623	12,380	..
Red. 1st 7s	..	..	779,465
Sundries	108,623	516,628	461,325
Total	78,604,285	78,791,317	78,524,235
Liabilities—			
Com'n. capital	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
*Funded debt	39,346,000	39,346,000	39,922,600
Loans and bills	1,425,000	730,000	490,000
Int. due and acc'd	357,250	317,710	290,360
Div'd unpaid	57,374	7,374	7,257
Due for wages and supplies	466,851	425,477	705,890
Open account	19,173	69,005	78,501
Con. bond ctfs.	45,025	50,025	52,035
Man. Ry. 4s. sp.	300,000	300,000	300,000
Taxes in litig.	1,033,343	399,424	..
Sundries	9,564	9,088	13,738
Profit and loss surplus	4,721,360	4,407,378	4,653,244
Total	78,604,285	78,791,317	78,524,235

*Including $3,000 N. Y. L. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds called Jan. 1, 1896, no longer bearing interest.

The [illegible] ... at the same date, in 1896, were $330,671; in 1894, $360,343; in 1895, $314,438; in 1893, $396,117.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for July—

Gross earnings	$548,530	$450,277	$412,663
Operating ex.	329,341	299,618	254,723
Net earnings	219,289	180,659	161,940
Charges	180,234	126,301	124,980
Surplus	39,055	54,358	36,960

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	156,866	200,648	194,604
Net earnings	66,410	94,302	104,059
Charges	83,514	88,669	90,975
Deficit	17,104	*7,633	*13,083

*Surplus.

ULSTER & DELAWARE for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	97,519	101,896	98,522
Net earnings	18,633	27,751	22,967
Deficit	5,544	*4,635	*2,955

*Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,209,261
Gold reserve	197,532,983
Net silver	11,014,646
United States notes in the Treasury	50,422,159
Treasury notes of 1890	4,483,821
Total receipts this day	1,748,620
Total receipts this month	21,815,671
Total receipts this year	55,682,779
Total expenditures this day	2,148,000
Total expenditures this month	28,886,000
Total expenditures this year	108,099,475
Deposits in National banks	60,960,820
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	299,180
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,250,484
Customs	464,825
Miscellaneous	24,819

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	3 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72½c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅜@33½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 white, 26½@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $9.05@$10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton was but moderately active yesterday. The market opened steady at a decline of 3@7 points. There was a partial rally on conflicting crop reports, but outside interest was very slack and the general action of the market was weak and sluggish. The bearish pressures included lower cables and a general disposition to increase rather than to decrease estimates regarding the size of the crop since the publication of the last bureau report from Washington. In the afternoon the market was very weak, and the decline was extended to a matter of 9@11 points, at which the market closed easy. Neill is expected to circulate a bearish crop report in the near future. It is claimed that the Neill contingent has been selling in anticipation of the effect of this report; its character, it is asserted, is indicated by this fact, and by tradition as well, Neill's crop report having made a record as a bearish promulgation. J. C. Graham & Co., in a circular letter of yesterday, sum up the situation as follows: "When we wrote you on the 2d inst., the spinners of the world were well supplied excepting England, where about 300,000 bales were wanted from July 20 for the balance of this crop, since which time our estimate is that Liverpool has sold about 200,000 bales for Lancashire, leaving 100,000 bales to be bought by English spinners out of this crop. It looks like this crop will figure about 11,100,000 to 11,200,000 bales. According to Ellison's report, there were 400,000 bales more stock held by European mills than at this time last year, and it would now also look as if the consumption of last year would prove to be about 9,600,000 bales American cotton, so that the mills of the world hold now about 500,000 bales of American cotton more than they had at this time last year, whereas the visible supply of American cotton is about 1,640,000 bales. Now, with this enormous excess to start with, and in view of the fact that we may take another 11,000,000 bales, it becomes a question of some interest at what prices the same can be disposed of. Our crop advices from Texas and Arkansas are excellent, and very good from Tennessee, and while there has been some complaint of too much rain in parts of Alabama, the weather seems to have become more settled there."

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and closed easy, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6c for middling uplands and 6¼c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 1,350 bales included 1,136 bales for export, 114 bales to spinners, and 100 on contract. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6c, partially 1-16c lower; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Cont.
Total yesterday	200	21	1,256
Thus far this week	2,526	21	5,883
Since Sept. 1	3,498,773	815,329	2,989,215

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.73	5.73	5.71	5.65@5.67
September	5.74	5.74	5.66	5.66@5.67
October	5.77	5.77	5.69	5.70@5.71
November	5.78	5.79	5.71	5.71@5.73
December	5.79	5.81	5.75	5.75@5.76
January	5.83	5.85	5.77	5.78@5.79
February	5.85	5.88	5.81	5.82@5.83
March	5.91	5.91	5.85	5.86@....
April	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.89@5.90
May	5.97	5.98	5.92	5.92@5.93

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 3.14½S; January-February, 3.14½S; February-March, 3.15S; March-April, 3.15½B; April-May, 3.16½S; May-June, 3.17½S; August, 3.20B; August-September, 3.19S; September-October, 3.16½B; October-November, 3.15B; November-December, 3.14½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	71 1-16	70⅛	70⅞
December	68½	68¾	68	68
Corn—				
September	37 7-16	37½	37⅜	37⅜
December	37 7-16	37½	37 7-16	37½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65⅝	65 15-16	64 15-16	65
December	63⅝	64	63¼	63¼
May	65⅝	65½	65	65
Corn—				
September	32⅝	32 15-16	32⅝	32⅝
December	32⅝	32 13-16	32 7-16	32½
May	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½
Oats—				
September	20⅝	20¾	20½	20½
May	23⅝	23⅝	23	23
Lard—				
September	$5.32½	$5.32½	$5.30	$5.30
October	5.37½	5.40	5.32½	5.35
Ribs—				
September	5.25	5.27½	5.20	5.25
October	5.27½	5.27½	5.22½	5.25
Pork—				
September	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.10
October	9.17½	9.17½	9.15	9.12½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Yesterday's market was a dull, narrow affair, with an early period of firmness, and a weak close ⅝@1c net decline. Trade was almost entirely in local hands, with the scalping element still bearish, but held somewhat in check by the movement, although the latter has at last given signs of a broadening tendency, as noted in yesterday's receipts, and Chicago estimates of 230 cars for Tuesday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—August, 85c; September, 62¾@62⅞c; December, 60⅝c; No. 1 hard, nominal, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Three cents lower; No. 1 Northern nominal; No. 2 Northern, 80c; September, 65c.

DULUTH, Aug. 15.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 69c; August, 68c; September, 65¼c; December, 62¼c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed at 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed, 27¼@29c; track, white, 32@38c; No. 2 white clips, 33½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48½@49c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; September, 51c near by, and 44c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46c, cost, insurance, freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 45¼@48c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.75@$4.20; Winter patents, $4@$4.40; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.29@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $25@$26; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Flour, first patent, $4.15@$4.25; second patent, $4.05@$4.10; first clear, $3.30@$3.40.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅞@7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16c@3⅜c; country, 3¼@3⅝c. LARD—5.65c; city lard, 5c; refined, South American, 6.85c; Continent, 5.85c; Brazil, kegs, 7.45c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6⅛@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a generally featureless market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday. This fact may be accounted for in some measure by the holiday at Havre, and an absence of cables from the French market. The temper of the local market was rather weak throughout the session. Trading was local, except for a foreign selling, (Hamburg account,) and, with no speculative support, the market gave way about 5 points. Later there was a tolerably steady feeling pending to-day's cables from Havre's market, which has of late held a leading bullish relation to the coffee markets of the rest of the world. There is more or less talk of a bull movement in contemplation, but latterly indications have not been pointing that way. Our market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, scarcely varied more than 5 points for the rest of the session, and closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, as compared with yesterday's closing prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
June	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
July	..	..	..	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$850. Hamburg—March ¼ pfennig higher; other months unchanged. Havre—Holiday.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.90. Copper—Lake ingot, $11.90. Tin, $16.35. Lead, $4.05. Spelter, $4.55.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: XX and X, 28c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illionois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 16c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.50@$3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 29@29½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 27c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.75; W G, $1.90; W W, $2.45.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $5@$5.70; half breeds, $4.80@$5.25; oxen and stags, $3.75@$4.75; bulls, $2.20@$3.50; cows, $1.80@$3.80; cable lower; live cattle, 9¼@9¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.25; choice, $7.50; buttermilks, $3.75@$4.25; grassers, $3@$3.75; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.65; no prime here; culls, $3; lambs, $5.50@$7.60; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.50; choice light, $4.65.

INDIANA AND CHICAGO GAS.

The Controversy Likely to End Some Time Next Week.

What has been termed the controversy between the People's Gaslight and Coal Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company may be arranged before the end of next week. E. C. Benedict is expected to be in town before next Saturday, and he will personally look after his interests in Indiana Gas at a meeting with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, General Counsel James F. Meagher, President C. K. G. Billings, and others of the People's Gas side. The tentative discussions last week at the Aldrich Court Building are said to have prepared all interested in the questions at issue for a settlement on a business basis.

Manager Frank S. Hastings of the Indiana Natural Gas Company made an explicit denial yesterday of the statement that Mr. Benedict had offered to purchase the property of the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago for $4,000,000.

"The truth is," he said, "that Mr. Benedict has not only made no offer of $4,000,000 for the property, but he has made no offer of any kind for it, and furthermore does not want the property and would not take it for old iron even. Neither is it true that Mr. Benedict, or myself, or any one representing Mr. Benedict has been in Chicago looking over the Ogden property or in conference with the Ogden people within the last year. During the past six months we have been approached by intermediary parties with offers to sell the Ogden Company for various prices from four to six times the cost of the plant, but such offers have never been entertained. The Ogden people themselves have never made us any direct offer. The report that Mr. Benedict has any intention of acquiring the Ogden Gas Company cannot be too emphatically denied."

Ohio to Attack the Nail Trust.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Attorney General has decided to bring an action against the American Steel and Wire Company under the anti-trust law.

SIX RACES AT AQUEDUCT

A Good Crowd on Hand for the Opening Day's Sport.

HER OWN BEATS BEN RONALD

Leando Got a Race That It Looked as if Tennith Won—Maher Put Three Wins to His Credit.

President Reilly and his associates had no reason for complaint over the public reception for their six-day race meeting, which began at the Aqueduct track yesterday. The grand stand and grounds of the club, now just as cozy and comfortable as any race course in this vicinity, were crowded with a throng that seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sport, even though the favorites for the races were bowled over with a sickening frequency. The hero of the day was the light-weight jockey Maher, who won three of the five races in which he had a mount, and was second in the other two.

Perhaps the race that created the most of a sensation was the fourth, for which Ben Ronald was a top-heavy favorite over the trio that ran against him. There was some ugly talk about the way in which Sims rode the horse—for he was beaten by a half length by Her Own—but that was foolishness, for Ben Ronald ran as if he were either a bit stale or short of work. At all events, "Mike" Dwyer, who owns him, thought well enough of the horse to bet several thousands of dollars on him with whoever would lay 1 to 3 against him, and a number of the plungers followed his example, only to wail and gnash their teeth after the race, when Her Own, who made all the running, beat him home. And Her Own was the rank outsider, with 15 to 1, and in some of the books 20 to 1, against her.

Tennith won the third race, for maiden two-year-olds, by a good neck, in the opinion of every one who saw the race except Judge Crozier, who thought that Leando, the favorite, beat him out, and so gave the race to the favorite. The decision was so unexpected that when Leando's number went up as the winner the crowd was dumfounded for an instant, and the proverbial dropping of a pin might have been heard. When the backers of the favorite realized that the money had been given them, they broke out in combined laughter and applause, and hurried down to the ring to cash their bets before there should be a reversal of the placing of the horses.

Spencer, who rode The Gardner into third place, made a claim of foul, but, as the Stewards did not see it, apparently, it was not allowed, and so a race went to Maher's credit which it is extremely doubtful if he won. That's what the backers of his mount said.

In the fifth race, too, Maher had a hot and close finish, riding Tut Tut against Cunningham on St. Clair. The latter stuck to the crack jockey in a hard drive through the long stretch in a fashion that made people wonder that such a hustling boy had not been heard from before. It took all of Maher's skill to win the race by the narrowest of margins, but there was no question that he won it.

Lennep, the hot favorite for the opening dash, didn't appear to try very hard to win, and was beaten out by Chenille and Collateral, to both of whom the purse seemed more of an attraction than to Lennep.

"Mike" Clancey got back from a visit to "the ould sod" just in time to see his horse Maximo Gomez beaten in the race at a mile by Long Acre, and he wasn't happy until he heard from "Dave" Gideon that "Father Bill" Daly had met with an accident and had ruptured a blood vessel in his wooden leg.

Rossifer upset a lot of good things in the last race, when he ran away from Decide and Taranto, Commercial Traveler, and Ein in the last race, with the very comfortable odds of 6 to 1 against him.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08. No bid for the winner.

1—Chenille, M. J. Daly's ch. f., 4 years, by Bramble-Miss Olive, 95 pounds, $200, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.......(Maher)
2—Collateral, J. E. McCarthy & Co.'s ch. f., 4, 101, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.......(Jones)
3—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 106, 3 to 5 and out.......(James)

Ten Spot, 4, 101, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Woodranger, 3, 100, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Debride, 4, 101, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Vigenta, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sculptor, 3, 92, 150 to 1, (Michaels;) Come Quick, 3, 96, 60 to 1, (Kelley,) and Methody, 7, 102, 200 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 95 pounds, $200, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Moody)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancey's ch. g., 3, 99, even money and 2 to 5.......(Maher)
3—Chiragrace, John Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3, 99, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.......(Songer)

Gun Metal, 3, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Merlin, 3, 106, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ruby Lips, 3, 103, 10 to 1, (O'Connell,) and High Priest, 3, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., by Linden-Gleam, 112 pounds, even money and 1 to 2.......(Maher)
2—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.......(Garrigan)
3—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 112, 4 to 1.......(Spencer)

Improvident, 112, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Mascot, 109, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Wildairs, 109, 40 to 1, (Jones;) Subject, 109, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Farounis, 112, 50 to 1, (Penn;) Sublet, 112, 40 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Kilarma, 109, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 4 years, by Galore-Queen's Own, $800, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(O'Connor)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 4, 108, 1 to 4.......(Sims)
3—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 5, 108, 6 to 1.......(O'Leary)
4—Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's ch. g., 4, 105, 10 to 1.......(Gatewood)

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Juive, $700, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.......(Maher)
2—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 108, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.......(Cunningham)
3—Tyrba, Platt & Co.'s b. c., 95, 20 to 1.......(Moody)

Mailbag, 108, 12 to 1, (E. Jones;) Country Dance, 103, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Passaic, 106, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Scarlet, 101, 30 to 1, (James;) Gadfly, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Crown, 97, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Sir Florian, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Rose May, 107, 20 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Mus, $300, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(E. Jones)
2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. c., 5, 99, 3 to 1 and even money.......(Maher)
3—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. c., 4, 102, 4 to 1.......(Bergen)

Commercial Traveler, 3, 92, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ein, 4, 102, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Grace Giltner, 3, 90, 8 to 1, (Kitler;) Governor Budd, 5, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) James Monroe, 5, 99, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Red Spider, 4, 94, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Woodlaun, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (McDermott,) and Master James, 5, 105, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Aqueduct Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
John B. Doerr, Jr.	110	Tophet	103
Prince of Wales	110	Subject	101
Somers	110	Jim Byrne	101
Kostelstzki	104	Wesa	101
Eighteen Carat	104	Pan Lodi	98
Seraphic	104	Sensina	95

SECOND RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Sly Fox	121	Slasher	104
Lennep	109	Venetian	101

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Debride	116	Squan	108
Tinge	116	[illegible]	108
[illegible]	113	[illegible]	106
Rotterdam	110	Freshman	105
Headlight II.	110		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

[illegible]

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Rotterdam	108	Campania	97
Lansdale	103	Merlin	92
Vanessa	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

St. Frusquin	108	Bastion	101
Gov. Budd	105	Woodfaun	100
Anson L.	105	La Russe	99
Progressive	103	Field Lark	95
Fernandina	103	Dr. Withrow	95
Napoleon Bonaparte	102	Sculptor	86

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The talent had things their own way to-day, a favorite landing each race, Tod Sloane riding three of them. The weather was fine, the track fast, and the attendance large. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Manassas, 100 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and 2 to 5, won by a nose; Turtle Dove, 104, (A. Barrett,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by five lengths; Wordsworth, 100, (Clawson,) 16 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:26½. Manchester and L. B. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Diminutive, 107 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by half a length; Anagram, 115, (Knapp,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length; Miss Smith, 102½, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:09¾. Orderlette, Exception, and La Flaneuse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Irish Reel, 110 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 9 to 10 and out, won by a length; Hurley Burley, 95, (Clawson,) 6 to 5 and out, second by a length; Orimar, 110, (Powers,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:40½. Charentus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Twinkler, 81 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and out, won by two lengths; Bon Ino, 91, (Blair,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by fifteen lengths; Banished, 91, (Dupee,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:54¾. Marsian fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, full course, (about two miles and three-quarters.) Equerry, 139 pounds, (Wynne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Hurry Up, 132, (Brackett,) 4 to 1 and even, second by 100 yards; Sir Play, 138, (Cochrane,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—5:08. Iranian bolted.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Roysterer, 112; Col. Tenny, 106; Volivia, 104; Garrabrant, 104; Flavius, 112; Exception, 109; Beckon, 108; Rhodymedia, 104; Chappaqua, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Seven furlongs. Nearest, Bardella, Margaret Jane, St. Calatine, Lillian Belle, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. One and three-sixteenths miles. Twinkler, 101; Orimar, 104; Rappahannock, 109; Joe Miller, 101; Knight of the Garter, 104; Valid, 91; Wax Toy, (formerly Cavalry,) 111; Millstream, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Citizens and Merchants' Stake; for three-year-olds and upward; a handicap; $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $1,250 added by the citizens and merchants of Saratoga, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Semper Ego, 112; George Keene, 106; White Frost, 108; Poetess, 107; Premier, 90; Havoc, 121; Dr. Catlett, 112; Estaca, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Six furlongs. St. Lorenzo, Interfere, Ways and Means, 104; Armament, 110; Hilee, 107; Bettie Gray, Piccolo, Lady Lindsay, 101; Rhinelander, 110.

Grand Circuit at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The most successful and popular meet of the Grand Circuit of 1898 is what the people of Glens Falls expect to show patrons of horse racing the week beginning with Aug. 21.

Following is a list of all the classes for the four days, with the purses, worth a total of $22,500:

Tuesday—Empire State, 2:30 class, trotting, $2,000; The Citizens', 2:15 class, pacing, $1,500; The Glen Park, 2:40 class, trotting, two-year-olds, $1,000.

Wednesday—The Lake George, 2:08 class, pacing, $2,000; The Suzurban, 2:20 class, pacing, $1,500; The Hotel, 2:19 class, trotting, $1,500.

Thursday—The Ticonderoga, 2:14 class, trotting, $2,000; The Excelsior, 2:05 class, pacing, special, $2,000; The Merchants', 2:11 class, pacing, $1,500; The Marion, 2:30 class, trotting, three-year-olds, $1,000.

Friday—The Adirondack, 2:10 class, trotting, $2,000; The Saratoga, 2:30 class, pacing, $2,000; The Sagamore, 2:24 class, trotting, $1,500.

The list of entries for the Glens Falls meeting is the largest of the entire circuit, there being something over 400 in number.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks and Chicagos Play a Ten-Inning Draw at the Polo Grounds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	67	36	.650
Boston	65	35	.650
Baltimore	57	38	.600
Cleveland	59	40	.596
New York	55	43	.561
Chicago	55	46	.545
Pittsburg	50	48	.510
Philadelphia	45	50	.474
Brooklyn	37	59	.385
Louisville	38	62	.380
Washington	34	63	.350
St. Louis	30	72	.294

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 1.
Louisville, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 0.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The final game of the series with the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds resulted in a draw yesterday afternoon after tenn innings had been played, each team having scored two runs. Umpire Emslie called the game on account of darkness, although at least one more inning could have been played. It is not likely that an opportunity will offer to play off the tie, as this is the Chicago's final visit to New York this season.

The New Yorks outbatted and outfielded the Chicagos yesterday but failed to win because of poor judgment in running bases. The way the locals acted on the bases at several stages of the game was enough to exasperate the most faithful "rooter." Seymour by his erratic pitching in two innings, and aided by a miserable fumble by Davis, gave the visitors their two runs, but these would not have figured in the final score if Grady and Van Haltren had not become demoralized while on the bases. In the first inning Grady, after making a base hit that enabled Van Haltren to score, was caught fast asleep off second base.

The worst exhibition, however, was given in the third inning. Three hits, including a two-bagger, were made off Griffith and yet the New Yorks failed to score a run. Van Haltren led off with a single and Grady followed with a two-base hit into left field. Van Haltren stopped at third base although he had ample time to score on the hit. Joyce hit a safe bounder that got away from Griffith but rolled to Dahlen. Van Haltren started for the plate after Dahlen had recovered the ball, instead of starting when the ball was hit, and was caught between third base and the plate. While he was playing tag with Chicago's infield, Grady started for third, but when half way down the base line, stopped. Just why he did not finish the journey to third is unknown. Van Haltren was finally run down near the plate and Donahue, who saw Grady standing between the bases, made a quick throw to second. Grady awoke from his trance in time to get back to second by grace of a close decision. On the very next play Grady grew stupid again. He and Joyce made a double steal, the ball being thrown to second, when it got away from Dahlen and rolled a few feet to the right of second base. Dahlen acted as though he did not know where the ball was, an old trick, and Grady played right into his hands. When he made a dash for the plate Dahlen quickly picked up the ball and the runner was caught at least a yard from the plate.

Griffith pitched a steady game after the third inning, being particularly effective when the bases were occupied. He would have won the game but for errors by Dahlen and Chance on easy chances in the seventh inning. Dahlen behaved in a manner that surprised even his clubmates. He seldom spoke to the umpires and tried to be funny by making deaf and dumb motions when a decision was not exactly to his liking. He played an admirable game, though, and easily carried off the fielding honors. Seymour [illegible] He was a bit too liberal with his bases on balls, but redeemed himself in the [illegible] striking out [illegible] went to centre field and Van Haltren moved over to left. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Grady, cf.	0	2	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	8	0
Doyle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Warner, c.	0	0	13	1	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	10	30	10	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Chance, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Everitt, 1b.	0	0	12	2	1
Thornton, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	4	0	1
McCorm'k, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Mertes, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Connor, 2b.	1	2	3	8	0
Donahue, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Griffith, p.	1	0	2	6	1
Total	2	8	30	24	4

New York.......1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Chicago.......0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Grady, Joyce, Doyle, Thornton, (2.) Two-base hit—Grady. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. First base on errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. Double plays—Warner and Joyce; McCormick and Everitt; Dahlen and Everitt. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 8; off Griffith, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 9; by Griffith, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 12. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

CINCINNATIS VICTORIOUS.

The Brooklyns Were No Match for the Leaders Yesterday.

The Cincinnatis and Brooklyns closed their series at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the leaders winning almost as they pleased. The Cincinnatis have won eleven out of the fourteen games played with the Brooklyns. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	6	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Grim, c.	0	1	6	1	1
McKenna, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total	0	6	27	14	3

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Corc'rn, ss.	0	1	2	7	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	0	2
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	4	4	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	1	0	1
Steinf'dt, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Hawley, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Total	8	10	27	16	3

Brooklyn.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cincinnati.......2 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 0—8

Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Sheckard; Irwin, 3; Miller. Two-base hit—Griffin. Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Irwin unassisted; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley; Irwin, McPhee, and Beckley, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, (2;) Peitz, Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Off McKenna, 5; off Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Struck out—By McKenna, 4; by Hawley, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitches—McKenna, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The champions won both games from the Clevelands to-day, the first by three clean home runs, and the second by good batting and the consistent pitching of Willis. The first game was close and exciting, but the winning run was scored in the tenth inning through an error by O'Connor, the only one made during the day. In the second game Willis held the visitors down to four weak hits, and the Bostons played a dashing game and won as they pleased. Both teams played fine fielding games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.......1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
Cleveland.......0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Cleveland, Howell and O'Connor.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.......0 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 —6
Cleveland.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; Cleveland, Jones and Criegar. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Baltimore played two errorless games to-day, and won both of them from the Pittsburgs. The Baltimores batted out a victory in the first game. Hart was more effective in the last game, but his support was poor. Both the home team's pitchers did well. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore.......3 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 —9
Pittsburg.......0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits, Baltimore, 13; Pittsburg, 7. Error—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clarke; Pittsburg, Hastings and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore.......2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 —6
Pittsburg.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Clarke; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 3; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Altrock's good pitching won the game for the Louisvilles to-day. The home team played a listless game, except for the double play by Selbach and Maguire. The score:

Washington.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Louisville.......0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Washington, 8; Louisville, 7. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; Louisville, Altrock and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia to-day. Fultz played short for the home team in place of Cross and made a number of bungling plays, which cost the home team the game. The score:

St. Louis.......1 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia.......2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

NEW YORK CLUB FINED $1,100.

National League Sustains the Forfeiture to the Baltimores, but Holmes Is Suspended for the Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Board of Directors of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs held a special meeting at the Hotel Walton here to-day, and sustained the forfeiture to the Baltimore Club of the New York-Baltimore game of July 25, imposed a fine of $1,100 on the New York Club, to be paid to Baltimore, and directed the Baltimore Club to suspend player Holmes for the balance of the season. The New York Club was relieved of the payment to the Baltimore Club of any portion of the gate receipts of that game.

The fine, it was directed, shall be held in trust by the President of the League until Oct. 15, to be paid to the Baltimore Club if it complies with the condition of suspending Holmes within ten days.

On July 25, at the Polo Grounds, Holmes addressed an insulting remark to President Freedman, and when Umpire Lynch refused to remove Holmes from the game Mr. Freedman withdrew his team from the field, thereby forfeiting the game, and returned their money to the spectators. The Baltimore Club, on the ground that the stopping of the game by President Freedman was a violation of the League constitution, claimed the fines provided for in such cases, and also claimed its share of the gate receipts of the day. President Freedman paid the fines under protest, and this protest was heard to-day.

In the dispute between the Philadelphia and New York Clubs over an alleged agreement for the sale of Catcher Boyle to the New York Club, the board decided that the Philadelphia Club had no case. The Philadelphia Club claimed that the New York Club had contracted to pay $1,000 for Boyle's release. The New York officials contended that Boyle did not report to them in the specified time, and that they then made other arrangements. The board ruled that the Philadelphia Club had no claim for compensation.

The board comprised the following: A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, Harry Von Der Horst of Baltimore, J. Earl Wagner of Washington, H. C. Pulliam of Louisville, W. W. Watkins of Pittsburg, and S. S. Muckenfuss of St. Louis. N. E. Young presided. Edward B. McCall, Treasurer of the New York Club, looked after its interests in the absence of Mr. Freedman.

Dived 118 Feet from a Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—On a wager [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction—Downtown Deal Pending.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the five-story tenement 336 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Brokers Holdridge & Ward declined to give any details of the deal which, according to report, they are negotiating, beyond saying that the property involved is a five-story corner building within a block of Broadway, not far south of Canal Street. Contracts will probably be signed to-day.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Mrs. Annie S. Arnold to Mrs. Mary A. King the private stable, on lot 36 by 70, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 67.2 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street.

N. Brigham Hall has resold for E. S. Mitchell to Joseph Bieler the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 75 by 99.11, recently purchased from Clara S. Jerger.

It is reported that Sommer & Danziger have bought for about $16,000 the old building 76 Lewis Street, and will improve the plot, 25 by 100, with a six-story tenement.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Richard B. Tunstall, trustee, for $21,000, the four three-story brick buildings 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, 80 by 72.2½ and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to E. Stone, for $45,400, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 2,288 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.9 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George B. Ashley, for $57,500, the two three-story brick tenements 120 and 122 Greenwich Street, and the two-story frame building 2 and 2½ Albany Street, occupying a plot 50 by 65 and irregular, at the southwest corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Koss, for $24,925, the five-story brick flat 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 239 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; 242 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; 125 Pitt Street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, old brick and frame buildings; 48 North Prince Street, Flushing, west side, 644 feet north of Bridge Street, 75 by 138, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling; farm of about sixty-one acres, with residence, stables, &c., on the east side of the road from Manhasset to Port Washington, in the town of North Hempstead, L. I.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,348; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 586 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 105.9 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Subject to a mortgage for $3,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Valentine Avenue, Fordham, east side, 701.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 152.2, and irregular, vacant; Valentine Avenue, east side, 901.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 200 by 167.3 by 200 by 197, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,246.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 110 to 116 Nassau Street, for a twelve-story brick office building, 75.6 by 112; Levi P. Morton, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 42.5; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $5,800.

Alterations.

No. 29 South Street, to a four-story brick office building; Maria Hockmann, owner; H. W. Hoefer of 1,730 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 65 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; J. J. Carle, premises, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; William Callaghan of 2,729 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 15, 1898.

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 168, map of portion of Downing estate; Jacob Norden and another to Peter Zimmermann, Jr.	1,525
KOSSUTH AV, s s, 50 ft e of Byron St, 49.3x irregular; Cecelia A. D. Meyerhoff to Robert E. Meyerhoff	1,500
LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.2x75; Frederick Aldhous to Reinhold Van Der Emde	46,000
LOT 486, Block P, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Hose to Domicangio Di Mauria	450
LOT 1,136, map of the Village of Wakefield, 109.6x105; John Dolan to Nelson R. Briggs	1
OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 32.8 ft s of 151st St, 32.3x96x29.7x108.4; Joseph Messerschmitt and wife to Leopold Guttag	18,000
PIKE ST, 27, e s, 25x111.4; Johanna Goldstein and another to Samuel Wacht	40,000
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Henry Marks	10
5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; Sophie Rothschild to John Effinger	10
13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x irregular to Old Stuyvesant St —x50.6; Charles E. Peters to Richard B. Tunstall, trustee, &c.	1
13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x irregular to Old Stuyvesant St —x50.6; Merritt E. Haviland, referee, to Charles E. Peters	21,000
37TH ST, s s, 128 ft w of 1st Av, 48x98.9; Charles Beckmann and wife to Franz Flory	31,000
50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 39.9x98.2x40.9x89.1; John Brannigan to Theodore Schunke	1
69TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.5; Franz Flory and wife to Charles Beckmann	24,000
83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Louisa A. Finck to John R. Perihefter	Exch.
92D ST, s s, 163.2 ft e of Madison Av, 17.9x100.8; Reinhold Van Der Emde to Mary A. McNamee	26,000
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11; August Oppenheimer and wife to Thomas J. McLaughlin	48,000
123D ST, n s, 168.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100.11; Charles Hazzard and wife to George Wessels and another	Exch.
131ST ST, 515 West, easterly wall; Eliza McMahon and others to Annie Carroll, quitclaim	1
134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11; Clara S. Jerger to Euphemia S. Mitchell	1
145TH ST, 408 to 414 West, 63x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to August Oppenheimer	71,000
150TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; Mary L. Lesourd, executrix, to Charles J. Brous	3,900
175TH ST, 744 East, 19.4x104.6; 175th St, 748 East, 19.6x104.6; Joseph A. Vance to Anna Vance	1

RECORDED LEASES.

ELLIOTT, Harry, and another to Annie J. Lawrie and another; 13 Stone St, store, &c., 4 years	$800	
FITZPATRICK, Elizabeth, to Michael Eberle; 802 Forest Av, 3 years	240	
STORM, Lavinia, to John E. Kevill; Amsterdam Av, 1,733, 3 years	$660 to	720

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKMANN, Charles, to Fanny Flory; 305 East 69th St, installments	$18,900
BRIGGS, Nelson R., to Marion Campbell; w s of 2d Av, Plot 1,136, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years	1,000
BROUS, Charles J., and wife to Margaret Pfeiffer; n s of 150th St, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	2,500
GUTTAG, Leopold, to Joseph Messerschmitt; w s of 3d Av, 32.8 ft s of 151st St, 5 years	15,750
KELLY, Katharine, and others to John Halloran; s w corner of 129th St and Lexington Av, 1 year	10,000
KERNER, Charles, to Grace L. Eckley; e s of Webster Av, 247.1 ft n of 171st St, 1 year	1,200
KRAMER, John, to William C. Amend; s s of 6th Av, 25.1 ft n of 40th St, 2 years	3,000
LEVY, Abraham, and another to Leon Tuchmann; 250 and 252 Monroe St, demand	6,000
MAINZER, David, to Selmar Hess, trustee, &c.; s s of 81st St, 118.9 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years	5,000
MEYERHOFF, Robert E., to Charles F. Emery; s s corner of Byron St and Kossuth Av, installments	750
McGRORY, Anna, to Sigmund Cohn; 165 East 93d St, 1 month	337
[illegible]	[illegible]
OLSEN, Annette A., and Cornelius, to Kate A. Brennan; w s of Fox St, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years	2,500
PETERS, Charles E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 13th St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	20,000
PETERS, Charles E., to Thomas H. Baskerville; n s of 13th St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	1,500
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Isaac M. Dyckman; s w corner of 10th Av and 215th St, 1 year	4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

KINNEY, Louise C., to Sarah J. Flanagan	$22,000
LOEW, Edward V., to George B. Christman	2,500
POWELL, Wilson M., to William M. and Samuel E. Jackson, trustees, &c.	30,000
RODENSTEIN, Louis A., to William C. Muhlenfels	6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,234 to 1,248; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Louis W. Kayser and Herbert A. Shipman, owners and contractors, (two liens)	$383
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 106th St, 50x100; Henry Murray against H. Ives Smith, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor	245
11TH ST, 58 East; George Mackensie against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor	99
117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; John Sheridan & Son against John D. Mennie, owner and contractor; Stevens & Green, contractors	1,028
136TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John J. Bradey against Hermann Engelhardt, owner; John Smith, contractor	80
159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100; M. Harrison & Son against John P. Ellis, owner and contractor	645

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 428, LAWS 1897.

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 101.11x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with David Cohen, 14 payments	$8,000

Lis Pendens.

FERRY ST, 37; Department of Buildings against Susan L. Moffat and others, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FULTON ST, 102 and 104; The Market and Fulton National Bank against John Pettit, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Tyler & Durand.

JANSEN AV, s s, 325 ft w of Wicker Place, 50x100 to Van Cortlear Place x50; The Manhattan and Suburban Savings and Loan Institution against Frank J. Rook and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd.

KING AV, Lot 567½, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Ella J. Carey against Grace McDowell, (ejectment proceedings;) attorney, G. W. Albright.

LOT 115, Map 2 of property of Charles Darke, Yonkers; David Mayer Brewing Company against Robert Dolan and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Hoffman & Hoffman.

SOUTH ST, 87; The Greenwich Savings Bank against Louise LeC. de Caumont and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Gray.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Anna Place, 30.7x90; Franziska Stenzel against John F. Lambias and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

17TH ST, s w s, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A, 118.9x92; 57th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 40x100.4; 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 76.2x92; Thomas P. Galligan against James F. Galligan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

29TH ST, 145 and 151 East; Mary A. Benedict against Caroline A. Phyfe and others, (partition;) attorney, G. V. Brower.

97TH ST, s s, 537.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, against Henry L. Hand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

119TH ST, n s, 363 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.11; the German Savings Bank against Olof Lind, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KENNEDY PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Kennedy Publishing Company of 110 Fifth Avenue, of which William J. Arkell is President, show liabilities of $68,529 and actual assets of $500. All the liabilities are on account of accommodation notes to the Arkell Publishing Company, and $41,000 of the notes are held by various banks, which have $160,000 bonds of the Arkell Publishing Company as collateral security.

JOHN A. FOLEY—CHARLES V. T. FOLEY.—Two judgments, aggregating $30,027, were entered yesterday against John A. Foley and Charles V. T. Foley, as executors of the estate of Arthur M. Foley, one for $17,381, in favor of Donald B. Toucey as trustee of certain trusts created by deed of Joseph H. Westcott, and for $12,646 in favor of Mr. Toucey, as trustee of the unexecuted trusts under the will of Charles S. Heartt of Troy, N. Y., who died in 1874. The judgments were for the amount of liability of Arthur M. Foley as surety on the bond of John A. Foley, as trustee under the will of Mr. Heartt.

EMIL KLEIN.—Emil Klein, doing business as Emil Klein & Co., wholesale dealer in teas and coffees at 86 Front Street, filed an assignment yesterday to John R. Ferrier without preference. The deed is dated Aug. 12, was signed by Mr. Klein on that day, but was not signed by Mr. Ferrier until the 15th inst. The Sheriff received an attachment against Mr. Klein yesterday previous to the assignment for $545 in favor of Mitchell Brothers. It was stated that in the past four weeks Mr. Klein had purchased $12,000 worth of goods on credit, and that none of the goods could be found in the store. The store has been in the hands of the Marshal since Friday.

Out of Town.

ARTHUR C. DUTTON.—Arthur C. Dutton of Springfield, Mass., has filed a petition in insolvency in the United States court at Boston. His creditors are the City National Bank of Springfield, the Chicopee National Bank of Springfield, and the Dominion National Bank of Lindsay, Ontario. The creditors are each holders of many promissory notes. The exact amount of the liabilities is not stated.

FLINT FURNITURE COMPANY.—The Flint Furniture Company of Providence, R. I., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors. Alonzo Flint, the President and Treasurer of the company, also made a personal assignment. Dutee Wilcox is the assignee in both cases. A member of the firm said the liabilities might reach $94,000. He estimated the assets at a higher figure. George H. Flint, one of the members of the company, stated that the assignment was brought about by demands made upon the firm for cash which, on the notice given, could not be produced, hence the assignment. "If they only give us time," said Mr. Flint, "I think that we shall be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar." Mr. Flint said that there were three or four banks interested. It was learned that there was $74.50 worth of stamps on the assignment of Alonzo Flint and $20 worth on that of the Flint Company. The firm has been engaged in business in Providence for thirty-three years.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

FANNY H. HURCOMB of 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $11,741, and no assets except some jewelry, which she claims is exempt. The only creditor is the Third National Bank of this city, which obtained a judgment against her for $11,741 on March 17 last for balance due on her note for $40,000 made on Nov. 24, 1893.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Morris—S. J. Levy and another	$98
BANTA, Bernard F.—A. Gutmann	52
BENNETT, William S.—F. C. Goffe	156
BETTS, Edward S., and De Witt Bailey—P. H. Abbott and others	62
BRASE, Henry, and Augustus Bornkamp—Eide H. Tewes	296
DEEN, Ann M.—A. F. Newman and another	116
DIKE, Oscar D. and Herbert V.—American Druggist Publishing Company	116
DOLGE, Alfred—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,213
DONOHUE, Lawrence—M. Levy and others	415
FOLEY, John A. and Charles U. T., executors, &c.—D. B. Toucey, trustee, &c.	17,381
FOLEY, John A., Charles U. T., and John A. Foley, individually—D. B. Toucey, trustee, &c.	12,646
GRIFFITH, Charles R.—J. Cohen	62
HUBBELL, Marvin D., executor, &c.—The State Trust Company	5,111
INTERNATIONAL GOLD MINING AND Investment Company of Alaska—James H. Hunter	28
JOHNSON, Mary A.—James T. Lane	94
KELLER, George B.—H. Henjes	75
KLEIN, David—Meyer Bruder, by guardian	517
MEYER, Richard H.—William E. Rockwood and another	28
MULLER, Annie—Josephine Cerf, costs	28
MURPHY, Patrick—P. Smith, administrator, &c.	244
PARMELE, Alfred T.—Baltimore Lumber Company	155
PINCOFFS, Peter A., and Henry Pieters—C. F. Zimmerman	362
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—R. O. Burr and another	54
ROBINSON, William R.—J. H. Ostrum	232
RUSSELL, Charles T.—Ferdinand Strauss	309
SANCHEZ, José A.—D. B. Ingersoll and another	110
SCHUBERT, Constantine—A. G. Hetherington and others, receivers, &c.	126
SULLIVAN, Joseph—Joseph Cohen	50
THE GODEY COMPANY—F. H. Vinstey	59
THE NEW YORK CARBON WORKS—W. T. Kennedy	167
THE WALLIS-LISPENARD COTTON Picker and Machinery Company—T. L. Levy	237
FIM, DAVID—J. H. and M. Brands	373
VACCAR, Michael—N. Greenfield and another	46
VON GERICHTEN, William [illegible]	[illegible]

CHESS GAMES AT COLOGNE.

The Eleventh Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 15.—This morning the chess players contested the eleventh round of their international tournament, when the pairing was as follows: Charousek vs. Heinrichsen, Janowski vs. Gottschall, Fritz vs. Popiel, Schallopp vs. Cohn, Schiffers vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Steinitz, Albin vs. Showalter, and Burn vs. Berger.

When an adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock this afternoon the state of affairs was as follows: Janowski had a won game against Gottschall, Schlechter had beaten Steinitz, Albin had gone down before Showalter, and all the other games were adjourned in even positions.

This evening the following additional results had been received: Charousek defeated Heinrichsen, Janowski beat Gottschall, Fritz went down before Popiel, Schallopp was beaten by Cohn, Schiffers succumbed to Tschigorin, and Burn and Berger drew.

Following are the totals of all the games lost and won by each competitor:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	5½	7½	Popiel	5	6
Berger	6	5	Schallopp	1½	9½
Burn	8	3	Schiffers	4½	6½
Charousek	8	3	Schlechter	7½	3½
Cohn	9	2	Showalter	6½	4½
Fritz	3	8	Steinitz	6½	4½
Heinrichsen	2	9	Tschigorin	8	3
Janowski	6	5			

To-morrow the twelfth round will be played in the following order: Steinitz vs. Albin, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Cohn vs. Schiffers, Popiel vs. Schallopp, Gottschall vs. Fritz, Heinrichsen vs. Janowski, Burn vs. Charousek, and Berger vs. Showalter.

Yale Football Opens Sept. 5.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—Notices were received to-day by prospective Yale football players to report at the home of Capt. Chamberlain at Dalton, Mass., on Sept. 5. This will mark the opening of Yale's football season.

American Wins a Cycle Race in France

PARIS, Aug. 15.—C. W. Miller, the American cyclist, won the seventy-two-hour bicycle race here to-day, covering 1,872 kilometers. Frederick, the Swiss cyclist, was second, covering 1,785 kilometers.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Labouchere vs. Stranders.
2—Benas vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Geneva Nat. Bank vs. Pacific Nat. Bank.
4—Jay vs. Melcher.
5—Herd vs. Lane.
6—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
7—Aldrich vs. Bowers.
8—Cosmopolitan Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
9—Townsend vs. Baker.
10—Behne vs. Behne.
11—Brighton Beach Racing Association vs. Rhoads.
12—Hopkins vs. Rhoads.
13—Hopkins vs. Brady.
14—Hopkins vs. Pitkin.
15—Hopkins vs. Phelan.
16—Hopkins vs. Thompson.
17—Hopkins vs. Linch.
18—Hopkins vs. Casey.
19—Hopkins vs. Berry.
20—Hopkins vs. Morris.
21—Hopkins vs. Loew.
22—Hopkins vs. Washington.
23—Hopkins vs. Hard.
24—Hopkins vs. Phillips.
25—Hopkins vs. Dessar.
26—Hopkins vs. Carroll.
27—Hopkins vs. Jones.
28—Hopkins vs. Moran.
29—Hopkins vs. Brown.
30—Cobe vs. Coler.
31—Thompson vs. Galligan.
32—Townsend vs. Baker.
33—In re Phillips.
34—Spencer vs. Shulz.
35—Partridge vs. Butler.
36—Robinson vs. Prince.
37—Klausner vs. Caesar.
38—Hanson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
39—Arovron vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
40—Vogel vs. Vogel.
41—Moore vs. Anderson.
42—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
43—People, &c., vs. Hayes.
44—Beal vs. N. Y. Carbon Works.
45—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
46—Keister vs. Rankin.
47—Ewbank vs. Ewbank.
48—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
49—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Co.
50—Hoffman vs. Froelich.
51—People ex rel. Booss vs. Coler.
52—Schelling vs. Williams.
53—Pease vs. Bodine.
54—Cosmopolitan Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
55—People ex rel. Cowdry vs. Coler.
56—People ex rel. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co. vs. Coler.
57—People ex rel., Jackson, vs. Coler.
58—People ex rel. Appleby vs. Coler.
59—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
60—Herd vs. Lane & Son.
61—Davis vs. Williams.
62—Am. Strawboard Co. vs. Westchester Homestead & Land Imp. Co.
63—Keister vs. Rankin.
64—Labouchere vs. Stranders.
65—Reliance Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
66—In re Lucas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.: Jason Hinman, Lydia E. Wright, Patrick Delaney, Antoine Kozak, Caroline Wallach, Henry Gade.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Julius Levy, Israel Kallenbacher.
2—Giovanni Baldi.
3—Mark D. Anthony.
4—Timothy Deronin, John Sullivan.
5—Louis A. Smith.
6—Pierce Deegan.
7—Raphael Risol.
8—James Crossen.
9—Lottie Smith.
10—Annie Hart.
11—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
12—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.
13—Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Cooley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Eugene E. Graham.
2—Thomas Sloan.
3—Charles Mathers.
4—Frank Dawson.
5—Jacob Hersherowitz.
6—Charles Conroy.
7—Meyer Solnick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Merges vs. Ringler—Charles H. Russell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Austin B. Fletcher vs. Felix Krupp—James J. Nealis.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Cor. 86th St.
The Livingston
Fireproof Apartment,
Nine Rooms & Two Baths.
High Class in Every Particular.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.
284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE HOLYOKE, WEST END AV., CORNER 97th St.—7 to 10 room apartments; all modern improvements, and elevator; $800 to $1,500. STEVENS, 93d, corner Columbus.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FRENCH family. 805 Madison Avenue, near 57th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

11TH ST., 107 WEST.—Private family, three adults, offer comfortable room, with or without breakfast, to business woman or gentleman; references exchanged. Vreeland.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)
Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.
For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Visitation Academy of Frederick City, Maryland.
One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, etc., address, DIRECTRESS ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Frederick City, Md.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address Miss WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or Miss ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until September 20.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 848 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 1, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address E. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Van Norman Institute. (Founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. V. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St.
Evening School, 9 W. 18th St.
"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125th St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged American as companion or invalid attendant. Miss L., Box 144 Times Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, well-educated German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; best references. 550 East 82d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy person as nurse to young or grown children; 11 years' experience; patient and kind; highest references; no cards. 322 East 118th St., Becker's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse, capable of taking full charge of nervous patient. M., 90 8th Av., advertising agency.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE CLEANING, &c.—By young woman, house cleaning, office cleaning, and new buildings. Mrs. Hennessy, 305 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER or FIREMAN.—Used to dynamos; English; 24; just landed. Faulkner, 12 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) IRISH, JUST LANDED; has worked as timekeeper public works, shop porter, &c.; take any kind of unskilled labor. MacMahon, 12 Washington St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

MULLER WILL MARRY HER.

Mrs. Meyer First Caused His Arrest Because He Borrowed Money and Would Marry Her Daughter.

Franz Muller, seventy-two years old, of Nelson Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Mass yesterday, charged by Mrs. Mary Louise Meyer, fifty years old, of 139 Leonard Street, with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Mrs. Meyer testified that having been left a widow she concluded to take a second husband. She put her case in the hands of a matrimonial agent in New York, to whom she paid a fee of $2. Shortly after this agent sent Muller to her house. Muller, thinking that the woman owned some property, wished to be married at once. To this Mrs. Meyer demurred. She wished to become better acquainted with Muller before becoming his wife. While the acquaintance was ripening Mrs. Meyer liked Muller so well that she loaned him $500 in various sums.

When Mrs. Meyer finally told Mr. Muller that she was ready to marry him he told her that he had changed his mind. He said he had concluded to marry her daughter, who is twenty-five years old, just half her mother's age. He also suggested that the $500 he had borrowed should be considered as the daughter's dowry. Then Mrs. Meyer caused his arrest.

Miss Meyer, who was in court with her mother, declined to say whether she had given Muller any encouragement or not.

Muller finally agreed to marry Mrs. Meyer. She was satisfied with that arrangement and Muller was paroled with the understanding that he and Mrs. Meyer should be married to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:20, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY; Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Sicien, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foilage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
10.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 12.00 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 3.00 and 5.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND **$2.25** TRIP
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell January 7th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.
ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin D. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Marx being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.
SCHENCK & FUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the [illegible] day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated [illegible] 1898.
SCHENCK & FUNNETT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM., ar. 7:10 PM., 7 AM., and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au16-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Carolina Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 W. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Milius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

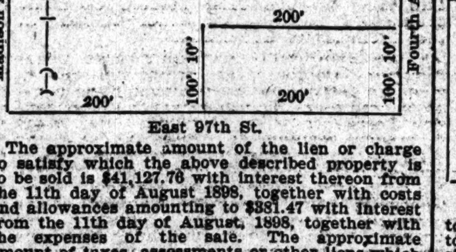
THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' SALES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.
[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

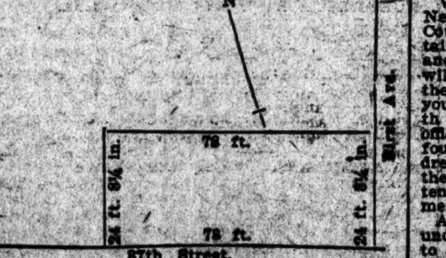
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.78 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.
[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



37th Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 345 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.28, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

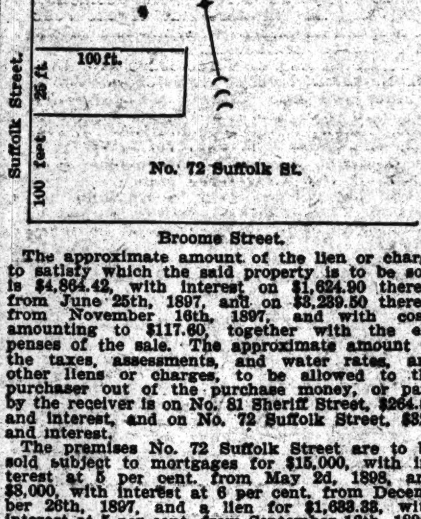
Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.
[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Miss Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.
CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

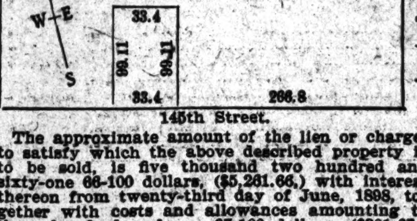
The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described at follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



145th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. a5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
[illegible]

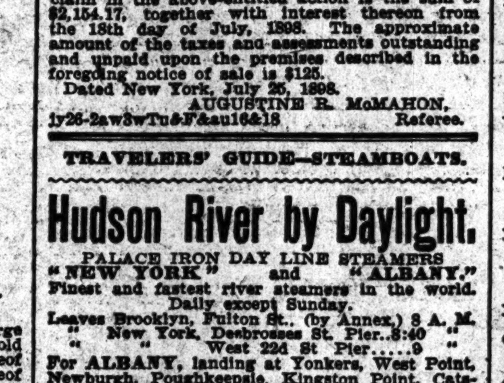
REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place, seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 518 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.
Dated New York, July 25, 1898.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
jy26-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meridien, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M	Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM	Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland	Sept. 3	Belgenland	Sept. 24
Rhynland	Sept. 17	Pennland	Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Kensington	Aug. 17	Friesland	Aug. 31
Noordland	Aug. 24	Southwark	Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM	Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM	Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, Aug. 23. MIOWERA, Sept. 23
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon|Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon|Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM|Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon|Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.00 upwards. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *3:20, *3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12.05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check bagage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant. 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M. 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

$1,000 REWARD FOR PETTIT

Lawyer Robinson Offers It for Production of Missing Real Estate Speculator.

QUARRIER'S RECORD IN COURT

Extraordinary Efforts Were Made, Says Mr. Robinson, to Destroy Evidences of Quarrier's Imprisonment—Another Suit Against Pettit.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun in the suit against John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, to recover about a million dollars' worth of property, yesterday had the following advertisement inserted in a New York newspaper:

> REWARD.—$1,000 reward will be paid to any person who will produce at my office, Rooms 807-808, Bennett Building, John Pettit, formerly President of the John Pettit Realty Company; a reward will also be paid for satisfactory proofs of John Pettit's death. GEORGE ROBINSON, counsellor at law, 99 Nassau St.

Mr. Robinson said yesterday that he was satisfied that, could Pettit be produced, or should he return, Calhoun would have no trouble in getting back the property that he claims and which Dr. Waite transferred to Alexander Quarrier under his power of attorney. If Pettit is dead, Mr. Robinson says, the power of attorney held by Waite dies also, and it then remains only to prove when Pettit died. Mr. Robinson said he would consider the desired information about Pettit cheap at the price offered.

Mr. Robinson yesterday filed with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court an affidavit of Calhoun, answering the affidavits submitted by Lawyer Hopkins on Friday, on behalf of Waite and Quarrier, in which oath was made that Calhoun was a "dummy" for Pettit. The affidavit says that Dr. Waite never claimed that he was Pettit's representative until some time in April, 1898, which is the time or thereabout that Pettit disappeared. Calhoun says he never told Waite that he wanted to be retained in the employ of Pettit and draw a salary; he never told Waite or any other person that he had no interest in the properties or that they belonged to Pettit and not to him. The affidavit continues:

> At the next conversation Waite and Hopkins asked deponent to execute deeds of the properties to Quarrier, and said they would mark the deeds made and deposited by deponent to and with Pettit "canceled," and show him (the deponent) the same, and that no one would be the wiser for it. Hopkins stated that if deponent did not do so they would have deponent arrested. Deponent then declined to have anything more to do with them, and left the office.

Calhoun says he has read the affidavit of Frederick W. Sharp, who was Pettit's manager of rentals. The affidavit continues:

> Sharp has been a habitual drunkard for the last four years. Five months ago Pettit discharged Sharp from his employ and told deponent that Sharp had become such a monumental liar and was so constantly under the influence of liquor that he could no longer be depended upon or believed, and was wholly unfit for business; that about three weeks ago Sharp was confined in the inebriate ward of Bellevue Hospital and remained there a week or ten days.

Calhoun further denies that he was a "dummy" for Pettit, but says he had and now has a good and valuable interest in the properties.

Prison and Court Records Changed.

Mr. Robinson also filed with the Court the prison record of Alexander C. Quarrier, and of his conviction and sentence to eight years in the Moundsville, West Va., Penitentiary on charges of embezzlement and forgery. Mr. Robinson said yesterday that he found in West Virginia that efforts had been made to wipe out all records of the man's imprisonment and indictment. He said Quarrier was Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution for three years up to 1871, when the bank failed and it was then found that $372,000 of its funds had been abstracted, besides thousands of dollars deposited by customers in the bank vaults. Ten indictments were found, but Quarrier was indicted only on the first. He was pardoned on April 8, 1877, after having served five years.

When Mr. Robinson first went to the prison the Warden, a recent appointee, told him that no such person had ever been in the jail. Finally a life prisoner was found who remembered that Quarrier had been the bookkeeper of the prison, and an investigation showed that 200 pages of the prison ledger had been torn out, including the pages showing Quarrier's imprisonment, and that his picture was also missing. The private record kept by previous Wardens was finally found, and the account of Quarrier's imprisonment obtained. Mr. Robinson claims also that the records of the court were "doctored" to show that Quarrier had been acquitted. Quarrier refused to say anything in reply to these statements.

Pettit Deposed in His Absence.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Quarrier had resigned as Vice President of the Pettit Realty Company the deed from the company to Henry Plinus, conveying the Bennett Building, is signed by Quarrier as Vice President. The deed also shows that John Pettit is no longer President of the company. The deed is signed by Joseph Corwin as President of the company and Samuel Trimble as Secretary. Who Corwin is cannot be learned.

That John Pettit's whereabouts were known as late as June 2 is evidenced by records in the Register's office which show that on that date Pettit appeared personally before G. A. Stimpson, a notary public of Kings County, and made to Henry R. Waite a sweeping power of attorney. This power of attorney was recorded on July 16. Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an attachment against Pettit for $5,801 in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, for the amount due on a note for $5,800, made by William E. Booth on March 10, 1898, and indorsed by Pettit. The note went to protest June 10.

LEGAL NOTES.

A THROUGH CONTRACT.—The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint in the suit of William Bingham White and another against Levi C. Weir, as President of the Adams Express Company, to recover $700 for damages to two packages delivered to the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company at Newport, R. I., and consigned to White, Howard & Co., 19 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York. The defendants admitted that the goods were damaged while in their possession, but claimed that they were not liable for more than $50, because of the provision in the bill of lading that in no event should the holder of it demand beyond the sum of $50 for any injury to the goods unless the value of the goods was stated, and in this case no value was given. The bill of lading further provided that its provisions should extend to and inure to the benefit of each company to whom the Dispatch Company might deliver. The court, by Justice Rumsey, holds that the bill of lading was a through contract, and the defendants having received the property to enable them to complete the transportation, are entitled to the benefits of all the exemptions contained in it.

⁂

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit for damages brought by James Weiss against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover for the death of his eight-year-old daughter, who was run over and killed by one of the defendant's cars on Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The evidence of two witnesses showed that the accident occurred at a place where there was an unobstructed view of the street, and of the car in question for something over 100 feet; that the witnesses observed the deceased looking up and down the avenue, and then starting toward the track. One of the witnesses testified that the girl was struck in the middle of the track, while the other said she was struck just as she was stepping on the track. "In either case," says Justice McLaughlin, who gives the court's opinion, "it is apparent that had she exercised any care whatever before going upon the track her life would have been spared. It is undisputed that after the car left One Hundred and Seventh Street she could have seen it if she had looked. It is not even suggested that her movements toward the track after leaving the curbstone were impeded in any way; that her vision was obscured; that her attention was distracted, or, indeed, that anything occurred that could have prevented her seeing the approaching car and avoiding the accident had she exercised any care whatever."

CAPT. MERRIMAN ARRESTED.

Did Not Pay Judgments Obtained by His Men on Charges of Cruelty.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday arrested Capt. Robert L. Merriman of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen. The Captain's failure to satisfy judgments aggregating $2,120 obtained against him by members of his crew recently was the cause of Merriman's arrest.

Five of the crew of the Commodore Allen sued the Captain to recover damages for cruelty at sea, and four of them—Charles Holey, Paul Brown, Carl Johnson, and Ludwig Fisher—obtained judgments. Capt. Merriman succeeded in securing bail and was released.

LIFE-SAVER KILEY INJURED.

He Was Crushed Between a Pier Stanchion and a Truck and May Die.

John Kiley, twenty-five years old, who has established for himself a reputation as a life saver, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon while at work on Pier 87 East River, as 'longshoreman. He was caught between a heavy truck, loaded with cotton and woolen rags, and one of the pier stanchions, and was very badly crushed and injured internally. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. In the excitement of the accident a bale of cotton, valued at $150, fell from the truck into the river and was carried away.

Kiley is one of the best-known men along the river. Within the past eighteen months he has saved thirty-eight lives, and for his gallantry has been presented with four gold medals and four twenty-dollar gold pieces. Recently he was appointed a member of the Life Saving Corps. He is a single man.

BOYS' BATTLESHIP FUND.

Young Good Calls on the Acting Mayor, Who Promises His Aid.

W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price, the Cincinnati boys who are raising a fund to buy a battleship to replace the Maine, called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday to explain their purpose, and seek his indorsement. Young Good asked Mr. Guggenheimer to recommend them to the School Commissioners, and to act as Treasurer of the funds, or appoint a committee, which shall take the matter in charge. The boy produced indorsements from President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and the Mayors of several cities.

Mr. Guggenheimer was impressed by the clearness with which the boy expressed himself, but he said that some difficulty might be experienced on account of a rule of the School Board of this city prohibiting the raising of subscriptions of any kind among the school children.

Young Good said that a similar rule existed in most school boards, but it had been suspended in their case.

"I am in full sympathy with your object," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "and I shall do all in my power to help you. If you write me a letter setting forth exactly what you want, I shall be only too happy to comply with your request."

TROUBLES OF CARPENTERS.

Their Failure to Support Local Manufacturers Causes Lower Wages.

The committee appointed by the Board of Walking Delegates to call on Superintendent of Public School Construction Snyder and ask him to compel the contractors of a number of school buildings to pay their carpenters and other union workmen union rates of wages reported to the board at its yesterday's meeting that "Mr. Snyder had jollied them a great deal," and then told them that he could not control the contractors.

The committee further said that very much of the wood trimming used in public school buildings was manufactured in Grand Rapids and Cincinnati, where wages are much lower than in New York. The carpenters had some time ago promised the local woodwork manufacturers and contractors that they would not handle out-of-town non-union-made wood trimming in return for union wages, but it seemed that the carpenters had not been able to carry out their part of the agreement. The local contractors were thus compelled to compete with out-of-town contractors to secure the jobs, and so had to reduce wages. Had the carpenters stood by the local contractors and manufacturers some $3,000,000 of the city's money that went for out-of-town material would have remained in New York.

The board directed the committee to see Mr. Snyder again and to report to-morrow.

Garment Workers' Strikes.

The female pickets of the striking knee-pants makers have been very watchful and generally successful in preventing outsiders from taking their places, and yesterday they met some success, for twelve contractors capitulated, and many more are expected to yield to-day. At the headquarters of the jacket makers it was reported that their strike was practically over, as ninety contractors, who employ 2,500 hands, have made settlements with the leaders of the union, and the men will return to work to-day. The officers of the cloakmakers reported yesterday that the firm of Freedman Brothers had made an amicable settlement with the union. The pressers and finishers who are associated with the Brotherhood of Tailors, held the first of a series of mass meetings last evening at Walhalla Hall for the purpose of organizing preparatory to going on strike.

Henry George to Lecture.

Henry George arrived yesterday morning from England on the steamer Victoria. He has been in England gathering data for a biography of his father, which he is engaged in writing. An informal reception will be given to him at the rooms of the Single Tax Club, at 119 East Twenty-third Street, to-morrow evening, when he will deliver a lecture on the progress made by the single tax doctrine in England.

Funeral of Jacob Berlinger.

The funeral of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Jacob Berlinger took place yesterday afternoon at his home, 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. There was a large number of friends present, and many sent floral emblems. The services were conducted by Rabbi Blum of the Congregation Hand in Hand. The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery. At the Court of Special Sessions, in the morning, brief addresses, eulogizing Mr. Berlinger, were delivered by Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, Thomas E. Cherry, and Judge Jacob.

Charity Society's Acknowledgment.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for funds with which to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age: Mrs. Lanier, $100; C. M. H., $20; A. R., $15; M. E., "A Friend," L. R., "Bar Harbor," $10 each; Mary R. Robinson, Sophia C. Anderson, through THE TIMES; A. M. S., Mrs. Winfield Scott, A. H. J., M. G. H., L. G., H. S., $5 each; Florence E. J. and cash, $2 each; R and E. J. B., $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for this case no further contributions are necessary.

Vice President Hobart in Town.

Looking just like any every-day citizen in his black serge suit, Vice President Garret A. Hobart walked down Lower Broadway yesterday afternoon. Not one pedestrian in a hundred recognized him as the President of the Senate of the United States. His visit to this city was occasioned by some private business. Mr. Hobart's ruddy complexion spoke volumes for the health-giving properties of Northern New York, where he has spent the last few weeks. The Vice President took a late afternoon train for his home, in Paterson, N. J., it was said.

Miser Found Dead in His Room.

John Heller, who was known in his neighborhood as a miser, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at 214 Elm Street, where he lived with a family of the name of Willett. He was fifty years old and a capmaker. In his room were found $117 in money, and a deposit book showing he had $800 in bank. Heller made $9 a week, most of which he saved. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of his death.

Price of Alcohol Not Raised.

A statement that the price of alcohol had been increased 4 cents a gallon was made yesterday. It was promptly stamped as an invention by officials of the American Spirits and Standard Distilling Companies, with the assertion that no increase in price is at present under consideration by either company.

THE TIGHE WILL PROBATED

A Decision that Spaces Filled in with Pencil Are to be Considered Blank.

THOSE IN INK PART OF WILL

Surrogate Fitzgerald, in His Opinion, Discusses the Legal Requirements in Regard to the Drawing of Testaments.

A decision to the effect that spaces in a will filled in with lead pencil are to be treated as blanks, and spaces filled in with ink are to be regarded as part of the will, was made yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The will in question was that of Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire, who lived at 32 Union Square. His will was admitted to probate.

The decedent left an estate valued at $2,000,000, which he bequeathed to relatives of his deceased wife, with whom he was on terms of the greatest intimacy. His nearest blood relatives were first and second cousins who resided abroad, and they brought a contest. No question was made by them as to compliance with the statutory requirements as to execution, or to the competency of the testator.

The intention of Mr. Tighe was to divide his estate into 100 parts. He named the persons who were to receive these shares, but left blank spaces for the number of shares to be allotted to each. In some instances these blanks were filled in with pencil writings over other pencil writings, which had either been wholly or partly erased, and in other instances ink had been used different from that in the body of the will.

The contestants claimed that the burden rested on the proponent to explain these erasures and obliterations, and satisfy the Court by competent and satisfactory evidence that the will as it now appears was in that condition when executed by the deceased, and in the absence of such explanation the Court must record the will in blank. In the course of his opinion, Surrogate Fitzgerald says:

"There is no statutory or legal requirement that a will shall be drawn on a particular kind of paper, nor with the same ink, nor exclusively in ink, nor all at one time; and there is no presumption that blank spaces left for the insertion of names or amounts in a will were filled in after execution. I am convinced from all the circumstances that in using lead pencil to fill up the spaces left for the insertion of the number of shares, the decedent was in a deliberative mood; but when deliberation had ripened into determination, he used the more lasting and more dignified material—ink. It seems quite certain that the decedent appreciated the importance of using the more durable method, for we find that in ten out of the fourteen spaces left for the insertion of the number of shares he has superimposed ink over the penciling. It is a common experience even for practicing lawyers to fill in spaces left for the insertion of matter concerning which deliberation is required and afterward to write over it in ink the final result of the deliberation; and, I think, this must have been the case here.

"Whether the decedent believed that if he left the other portions of the will filled out in lead pencil it would have the same effect, we cannot determine; it is sufficient to say that the instrument betrays the intention of the decedent to make final disposition of his property by ink writing; his failure to do so in every instance cannot prevent the will, so far as it carries out this intention, from being effective. I find, therefore, that the paper propounded consisted of the identical sheets now presented, at the time of its execution, and that it may be admitted to probate and recorded with the spaces filled in in lead pencil in blank, and that as to the blank spaces which now appear filled in with ink, it may be recorded as it now appears in that material.

"The rule in regard to the presumption as to when interlineations or alterations of a suspicious nature appearing in a will were made, which is relied upon by the contestants to defeat the will of the decedent, has not, I think, any application to this case. The pencil writing and marks which have been made the occasion for invoking the rule mentioned, I regard, as I have previously said, as purely deliberative or tentative, and, it seems to me, that the ink writing which indicated the testator's final determination and action is, for the purpose of the disposition of this matter, to be treated as if the penciling had never been made. In such cases there could be no doubt that the difference in character of such writing and of that in the body of the will would afford no ground for saying that such writing was inserted in the will after its execution."

Ogden Goelet's Will.

Mrs. Mary R. Goelet and George R. De Witt, executors and trustees of the late Ogden Goelet in the Supreme Court yesterday asked for a construction of Mr. Goelet's will. Justice Dugro issued an order directing the defendants in the suit, who are the children, Robert Goelet and Mary R. Goelet, to show cause why the time allotted to Mrs. Goelet to consider whether she will accept the provisions of the will, should not be extended.

HAD DEAD POLICEMAN'S PISTOL.

Men Caught Robbing a Saloon May Explain May Mystery.

In May last Policeman Thomas McDonald of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was found, in full uniform, drowned in the Harlem River. He had no reason to commit suicide, it was said, and his death was a surprise. Yesterday two men, John Remier, aged twenty-five, residence unknown, and John Galvin, aged twenty, of 104 West One Hundredth Street, were arrested while attempting to rob a saloon at Ninety-second Street and the Western Boulevard.

The men were not captured without a chase, during the course of which Remier threw away a revolver, which, upon being recovered, proved to be the revolver of the drowned policeman, McDonald. This has led the police to think that Remier may know something about McDonald's death.

The men were held in $2,000 each by Magistrate Simms for examination.

NEW DUTY FOR THE APPRAISER.

He Must Hereafter Attend to the Stamping on Foreign Goods.

It has heretofore been the duty of the Collector of the Port to see that importers complied with the law requiring that each consignment of goods shall be stamped with the name of the country from which it is brought. This duty will hereafter be performed by the Appraiser. In a letter to Collector Bidwell, a copy of which was received by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department says:

> In accordance with the recommendation of Agent Cummings, you should instruct the Appraiser that whenever illegally marked goods are found in any examination package, to at once request that the balance of the importation be ordered into public store, either intact or in the best condition possible. The importer may then mark his goods, in the manner required by law, in the presence of the representative of the Appraiser, and the importer shall be required to deposit with you in each instance a sum equal to the compensation of the representative of the Appraiser, who has supervision of such marking, for the time during which he is so employed. No appraisement of such importations shluld be made until they shall have been properly marked.

La Normandie Stuck in the Mud.

The French Line steamer La Normandie, which arrived early yesterday morning, stuck in the mud at the Southwest Spit and had to remain there until the tide floated her off an hour later. In coming up the bay Capt. Fajoli and Pilot Alex Cochrane were on the bridge. At the Southwest Spit the vessel did not answer her helm properly and she grounded three times. Twice she floated off again, but the third time she stuck, and although it was unnecessary, the vessel was anchored. Fortunately the passengers were all asleep and there was no excitement on board.

Return of Charles H. Coster.

Charles H. Coster of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. has returned from Europe, where he sought recreation and health with satisfactory results. He was at the office of the firm yesterday.

THE FRENCH LIKE US NOW.

So Says E. M. Blum, Who Has Been Looking Out for Exhibitors at the Coming Exposition.

Col. Emile M. Blum, who has been in Paris for some time looking out for American interests at the Paris International Exposition of 1900, returned yesterday on La Normandie. Col. Blum will soon confer with Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner General, and the two men will take charge of the American exhibit.

Col. Blum said regarding his trip:

"The exhibit from the United States will be the largest of any country, in regard to floor space, with the exception of France. At the last exposition we had 119,000 square feet, and this time 265,000 square feet are already assured.

"Through the appropriation of $650,000 by Congress a beautiful building will be erected. My special mission in Paris at this time was to ascertain the feeling between the French and Americans, and I am sure that what little hard feeling there was has entirely disappeared. I went to hotels, cafés, business houses, and in all I was treated not only courteously but as a friend.

"Through Gen. Horace Porter I entered official society, and the same good feeling was apparent."

Mr. Blum has succeeded in obtaining the establishment of an important annex for Group 11, namely, railways, tramways, automobiles, and velocipedes, at the Bois de Vincennes, and the addition of 327 square meters of space for the United States exhibit. He has also concluded arrangements with several leading architects, engineers, builders, and decorators for the most complete and artistic installation of American exhibits.

Among the professional men whom he has signed contracts with are M. Jacques Hermant, architect of the 1900 Exposition; Marchena & Gigot, engineers of the Exposition; Romon & Bignaux, the Parisian painters, and M. Le Coeur, the contractor.

As the floor space is given free to the exhibitors, Mr. Blum wishes to urge upon all firms which intend to exhibit that an early application be made in order to get better advantages.

A BIGAMIST OF TWO WORLDS.

Fraiser Made Two Marriages and Arranged for Another.

A Scot of versatile genius in matters matrimonial is Edward Isaac Sanders Fraiser, formerly of Dundee, now of the Kings County Penitentiary, on whom papers in divorce proceedings have just been served. Fraiser is a polygamist of two worlds, and his remarkable nerve is a subject of much admiring comment in bigamist circles.

In 1891, at the age of seventeen, Fraiser met and married a Dundee girl two years his senior. He deserted her in a few months and came to America, where he made love to Miss Annie Everett of 945 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. They were married in 1895 and took a wedding trip to England. At Liverpool Fraiser left his new wife, saying that he was going to Belfast on business. Arriving at Belfast, where his rightful wife was living, he told the latter that he had repented. He was forgiven. For a short time they lived together blissfully, while the second Mrs. Fraiser, who had been sent by her husband to Manchester, pined for the ingenuous youth's return.

Fearing that he might be ill, Mrs. Fraiser No. 2 decided to go to Belfast in search of him. Learning of this just in time, Fraiser excused himself to his first wife and again disappeared, and the second wife arrived to find the bird flown. The two wives compared notes and the second returned to America.

Early in 1896 Miss Everett learned that her missing husband was in America and engaged to marry a Jersey City girl. The result was his arrest, trial, and sentence to a term of four years and nine months in the penitentiary. There the papers in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Fraiser No. 1, now living in Columbia County, were served on him on Saturday. Miss Everett frequently visits him.

MONROE STREET FIRE LOSS.

A Rough Estimate Places the Damage at $30,000.

The insurance on the property situated at 288 to 302 Monroe Street and 468 and 470 Cherry Street, which was badly damaged by fire early Sunday morning, was distributed as follows:

On stock of Rockwood & Co., chocolate makers, at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Imperial, $2,500; Underwriters', $1,250; Lancashire, $1,000; North America, $500; Security, $1,500. On machinery of Rockwood & Co., at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, Mechanics', $1,250; Traders' Lloyds, $6,000; National, $2,250; British American, $2,500.

On stock of Rockwood & Co., at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; American of New York, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; Northern of New York, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $3,750; Atlanta Home, $2,100; Caledonian, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,250; Providence-Washington, $1,250; Union of Philadelphia, $1,250; Reliance, $1,250; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; United Firemen's, $1,250; Fire Association, $2,500; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500.

On building at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Western of Toronto, $2,500; Lancashire, $5,500; Germania, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Colonial, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; Traders' Lloyds, $2,500; Northern of New York, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Fire Association, $3,000; Springfield, $2,500; Mechanics', $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $4,000; Reliance, $2,000; Royal, $5,000; Northwestern National, $1,000.

On rents at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Caledonian, $5,000; United Firemen's, $1,500; Niagara, $2,500; German-American, $6,000.

On building at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, German-American, $9,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Lancashire, $5,000; Palatine, $1,500; Orient, $4,000. On rents at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, American Central, $2,000; Sun of London, $2,500.

On building at 300-302 Monroe Street, Firemen's Fund, $1,250; Concordia, $2,250; Capital, $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,250; Western of Toronto, $3,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,250; Reading, $1,250; Firemen's, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $2,000; Springfield, $1,500; British America, $1,600; Lancashire, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,750. On rents at 300-302 Monroe Street, British America, $1,000; Traders' Lloyds, $4,000.

On W. E. Browne & Co., paint manufacturers, 298 Monroe Street, Lancashire, $1,000; Agricultural, $3,000; Imperial, $2,000; Northern of New York, $500; German-American, $2,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000.

On brass foundry of Edmund Landers & Co., 294 Monroe Street, Union, $1,500; Orient, $1,000.

On iron-working establishment of John McLean, 298 and 300 Monroe Street, Imperial, $750; Palatine, $1,250; British America, $1,500.

Miller & Maltbie will adjust the above losses. The three buildings affected by the fire are owned by Carroll & De Lang.

The insurance on the property of J. Albert, 300-302 Monroe Street, was distributed as follows: Western of Toronto, $1,000, and Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000. A rough estimate places the insurance loss involved in the fire at about $30,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow.

The Board of Governors of the Underwriters' Club will meet to-day for the election of officers.

The Equal Rights Benefit Association of Albany, N. Y., has altered its name to the Equal Rights Life Insurance Association.

The meeting of the Newark Committee, (fire underwriters,) which it was expected would be held yesterday, has been postponed for several days. It is likely that a call will be issued for Monday, Aug. 22, at which meeting matters of more than local interest will be taken up.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters will be held at Minneapolis, beginning to-morrow. A three days' session has been arranged. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Gov. Clough of Minnesota, Mayor Pratt of Minneapolis, and President Joyce of the Minneapolis Association. President Bowles will make the annual address. A dinner will be attended on Friday evening.

Died from Eating Ink-Berries.

Bessie Bernstein, aged six years, and Annie Rosen, aged seven, both of Cleveland Street and New Lots Road, Brooklyn, were poisoned yesterday by eating wild ink-berries near their home. They were taken to Dr. Herman [illegible] of 470 Watkins Street. Bessie died in the doctor's office, but Annie [illegible] sufficiently to be taken home. [illegible]

Stern Bros

To-day

Clearing Sale of the remainder of their China and Japanese Mattings at 10c & 20c yd.

Formerly 20c to 45c

West 23d St.

SHOT WIFE, THEN HIMSELF

Munz Took Her Life Because She Would Not Support Him.

HE WAS A NE'ER-DO-WELL

All He Wanted Was Drink Money, and She, Unable to Stand His Bad Habits, Sought Work in a Friend's House.

Albert Munz, a young ne'er-do-well of Brooklyn, ended his misspent life yesterday with two bullets from a 32-calibre revolver, after having first killed his much-enduring wife, Bertha. The young woman, who was about twenty-six years of age, was the breadwinner of the family. She was attractive in appearance, neat in dress, and was as much respected as her husband was despised.

She married Munz five years ago. He was then twenty-five years old and she was twenty-one. He had no particular trade, but had steady employment whenever he wanted it, and their married life began well enough. But Bertha was industrious and Munz was not. He speedily found that she was not afraid of work, and thereupon he evinced a strong disinclination to perform any labor himself. She urged him to go to work, but he declined.

Things went from bad to worse until, three months ago, Mrs. Munz decided that she could stand it no longer. Her husband had taken to drink, and had become a common loafer. Their first child was dead, but there was a baby, and Mrs. Munz decided to take the little one and go off to earn her own living.

This arrangement did not suit Munz, who had been accustomed to look to his hard-working wife for such small sums as he needed to purchase drinks, practically the only article he cared to purchase now. He stood it as long as he could, and then, learning that his wife had gone to work in the family of an old friend, William Brickman, of New Lots Road, near Railroad Avenue, he paid her a visit. This was on last Saturday.

Munz was drunk when he appeared at the Brickman home. He demanded that his wife return to him, but his condition was not calculated to restore her confidence in him, and she declined. He drew a revolver and pointed it at her head. She screamed and turned to run. He restored the weapon to his pocket.

"I ain't going to shoot you, Bertha," he said. "But I will do it some day, if you don't come back to me."

Then he became maudlin, and she, in spite of her terror, succeeded in persuading him to leave the house. She told the story to the Brickmans, and they advised her to get a warrant for his arrest. She went down to the Gates Avenue Court that afternoon and swore one out, but it was never served.

Yesterday morning he appeared at the house again. Brickman was about to send him away, but he was entirely sober and pleaded so hard to be permitted to see his wife that he was allowed to go into the kitchen. Here he talked to her affectionately, and she, under pretense of feeling in his pockets to see if he had any money, ascertained that the dreaded revolver was not there. He went away after awhile, apparently resigned to giving her up.

In the afternoon he returned, still mild and pacific in manner. The Brickmans decided that it would be safe to leave them alone together, and they were left talking amicably. Fifteen minutes elapsed, when Brickman was startled to hear a shot. He was then in a field near his house. He ran home as fast as he could, but before he arrived there were two more reports. He rushed into the kitchen, and found Mrs. Munz lying dead on the floor, with a bullet in her heart.

Startled as he was, Brickman recollected that the other two shots had seemed to come from the stable. He went there, and found Munz also dead, with two bullets in his left breast. After killing his wife he had, for some reason, walked out into the yard, entered the stable, and killed himself there.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Insane Act of George Guth in a Hallway in East Twelfth Street.

Patrolman Brickwedel of the Fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning found a man lying on his back in the hallway, near the door, of a house at 511 East Twelfth Street, bleeding from a bullet hole in his head. Within ten inches of his right hand was a bulldog revolver of 32 calibre. Within ten feet of him, also lying on her back, was a handsome woman with a bullet wound in her head and another in her neck.

Policeman Brickwedel tried to get some information from the man, but he appeared to be intoxicated. The woman told the policeman her name was Mrs. Mary Guth and that she conducted a millinery establishment in the place. She stated that the man was George Guth, her husband, and that he had shot her and turned the revolver on himself. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue and both were taken there as prisoners.

At the hospital Mrs. Guth said that she was twenty-two years of age. She had been married to Guth a little over a year and had separated from him because he could not support her. He had been following her about lately and annoying her. Yesterday morning when she went out she found him standing in front of the hallway. He asked her to come and live with him again. She refused. He thereupon drew a revolver and fired twice at her and then turned the revolver against himself. Guth denied this at the hospital and said that his wife had shot him and then turned the weapon against herself.

It was made quite plain both from the position in which the bodies lay as found by Policeman Brickwedel and from the statements of the tenants in the house that Guth did the shooting first and then attempted suicide. Mrs. Guth is in a precarious condition.

Steerage Passenger Draws a Knife.

Noyle Daniel, a steerage passenger on the French Line steamer La Normandie, caused trouble at the Barge Office yesterday. Daniel is a native of Brest, France, and is a blacksmith by trade. He has come to this country to join his brother who lives in Baltimore. While on the steamer Daniel was allowed to indulge too freely in absinthe, and when the vessel reached port he was very drunk. When taken to the Barge Office his condition was noticed and he was put in a room to sober up. There were other occupants of this room and they were greatly alarmed by the action of Daniel in drawing a knife and threatening to use it on one of the officials. The knife was taken from him and he will be kept until it is safe to let him go.

The Body of Tessie Solomon Found

The body of Tessie Solomon, the baby who disappeared at South Ferry on Saturday, was found in the river near the ferry yesterday by James McGill, an employe. She was the daughter of Max Solomon of 65 Mangin Street, Manhattan, who took her to Brooklyn on Saturday and lost her while in the [illegible].

Cheering news.

Herring-bone crash suits at $5 (marked down from $10) are not the only cool ones; there are others—but not marked down—serge, white duck, grey flannel, nuns cloth and wool-crash.

All the "fixins," too—shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WILSONS ARRESTED.

Father of the Children Left Alone Says He Thought His Daughter Could Manage the House.

Walter H. Wilson and his wife, who left their three little children alone in a flat at 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, while they went to spend a week in Vermont, returned yesterday and were promptly arrested and taken to the Butler Street Court, where Magistrate Brenner fixed Wednesday as the date for their examination.

They are people of respectable and intelligent appearance, and were much affected by the situation in which they found themselves. Mrs. Wilson fainted when her name was called. Mr. Wilson said to a reporter:

"We certainly had no intention of neglecting our children. On the contrary, we were anxious to get back to them from the hour we left. The eldest child, Mabel, has always attended to paying the rent for us and to other details of business. She is intelligent and understood the case, or I should not have left the other children in her care. Once when her mother was sick she and I managed the house.

"We did not go away on a vacation. My wife received word that her mother was in danger of death at her home in Vermont. We had to make a hurried departure, but before going we laid in a supply of food sufficient for immediate wants. We arranged with the butcher, grocer, and baker to supply them during our absence and gave Mabel carte blanche. When she wrote to me about the bread I walked a mile and a half to a telegraph office to wire her to go to the store and get more on credit.

"I also arranged with my brother Alfred to look after the children, and my wife asked a neighbor, Mrs. Johnson, to see that the children were doing all right. Mrs. Johnson said she would do so."

Meyer Phillips, Mr. Wilson's employer, was in court and said that Wilson was a sober, industrious man, who had no bad habits and was much respected.

BOTH DIED, BUT FAR APART.

Major Reid of Savannah Found Dead Here—Wife Passed Away at Home About the Same Hour.

Unusual circumstances surround the sudden death of Major F. W. Reid at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday afternoon. Major Reid registered at the hotel Saturday from Savannah, Ga. Nothing was known of him or his business. Yesterday morning a telegram reached the hotel for him. After it had been delivered at his room he saw the clerk and showed it to him. The message was signed "M. Reid," and read "Ma critically ill. Come at once."

From what Major Reid said, it was understood that he intended to leave for Savannar at once. Late in the afternoon a second telegram was delivered at the hotel for Major Reid. A hall boy was sent with the message, but returned to the office in a few minutes, saying the door was locked. After a long wait an investigation was made, and as the key was on the inside of the door it was determined that the guest was in his room. Every effort was made to arouse him, and finally, fearing that the man was ill, the clerk had the door broken open. Major Reid was found dead on the floor.

Dr. Gilday was called, and after examining the body he decided that death was due to cerebral apoplexy.

It was only then that the second message for Major Reid was opened. This message told of the death of his wife, which must have occurred in Savannah at about the hour that Major Reid died in the hotel here.

LAUNCH RUN DOWN AT NIGHT.

Dr. Mittendorf and His Friends Doused in the Hudson.

The Catskill Evening Line steamer Onteora while coming down the Hudson River yesterday came into collision with the naphtha launch Alice. The collision occurred at 12:45 o'clock in the morning, when the Onteora was off Peekskill. The steamer had just rounded Jones's Point, when Pilot Huff saw just ahead something that looked like a boat. It carried no lights. The Onteora was stopped, and they went astern, but it was too late to avoid a collision.

The launch was owned by Dr. Mittendorf of Crugers, and held the doctor, with four friends. When the Onteora struck the launch the naphtha in the Alice caught fire, and Dr. Mittendorf and his friends were thrown into the water. A boat was lowered from the Onteora, the men were taken out of the water, and the launch was towed to Verplanck's Point.

A MACMONNIES GROUP ARRIVES.

It Is Intended for the Memorial Arch in Brooklyn.

The steamship Victoria of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived on Sunday from London, had on board the bronze group intended for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. This group, which is by MacMonnies, represents the triumphal progress of Columbia, who has just achieved peace. Columbia coifed with the Phrygian cap, holding a wreath on a pole surmounted by an eagle in one hand, a sword in the other, standing erect and drawn in her chariot by two spirited horses, is the central figure.

The quadriga has recently been on exhibition in Paris, where it was highly praised. In addition to the quadriga there are smaller groups representing the Army and the Navy. It was the original design to place eagles on the top of the four columns at the park entrance, but Mr. MacMonnies requested that he be allowed to design heralds instead. These heralds will face the quadriga, and will seem to welcome the advancing figure. The contract for this work was given to MacMonnies by Park Commissioner Squire in 1894.

MAY DELAY BOND AWARD.

Opinions by Lawyers that Vermilye & Company's Bid Is Illegal.

It is likely that, no matter what may be the decision of the Controller regarding the disposition of the $12,000,000 bonds of the city, for which bids were received a week ago, the case will be taken into the courts and the final award delayed for several months.

A number of bankers and representatives of financial institutions interested in the Produce Exchange Trust Company, one of the bidders, had a conference yesterday with Controller Coler. They submitted opinions from Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Elihu Root, Julien T. Davies, and other lawyers, to the effect that the bid of Vermilye & Co., being conditional, was illegal and could not be accepted. The bankers asked the Controller to award the bonds at once, so that, in case it was made against their interest, they could test the matter on mandamus proceedings in the court.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel is at variance with that of the lawyers representing the trust company. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Vermilye & Co. bid 105.03 for the bonds, while the Produce Exchange Trust Company bid 104.94. The latter bid, however, was unconditional, while the bid of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Vermilye & Co. was made on condition that their counsel approve the validity of the issue.

Controller Coler has come to no decision as to the time of making the award. He has been served with an order by both companies to show cause why he should not make the award, but, while these orders do not prohibit him from taking action, he may await their outcome. Meantime, contractors are without money and public improvements are retarded.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR SAGE BUYERS.

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS,

Oriental Designs and Colorings.

6x9 ft. $3.75
7.6x10.6 ft. . . 5.75
9x12 ft. 7.75

Our furniture is desirable because of its beauty, originality, high quality and inexpensiveness as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians. THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 9 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
To-day 2:30. To-night 8:30.
"The most remarkable and interesting spectacle ever produced in our town."—Press.
IMRE KIRALFY'S GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Popular Prices. Children half price all matinées.

DALY'S Opening Night, Thursday, Aug. 25th, THE RUNAWAY GIRL. First Matinée Saturday, Aug. 27. Box office opens Monday next. Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Yvette Violette, Belle Harper, and Mabelle Gillman, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke, and James Powers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON, PRICES: 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
And His New England Drama,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

POPS
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

MATINEE NEXT SAT. POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker. Biograph. Cool Air.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson—Cake Walk & Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of Rain performance in Music Hall.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Races Every Day This Week at 2:30.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 12:20, 1, 1:20, 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 12:25, 1, 1:27, 1:30 P. M. Also via Brooklyn "L" R. R.

TOO OLD TO "KEEP THE PACE."

Edmund Andrews Poisoned Himself Rather than Be a Burden to His Children.

Advancing age, inability to get work, and a proud unwillingness to be supported by his children, led Edmund Andrews, sixty years of age, to grow tired of living. He drank carbolic acid last night in his flat on the second floor of 1,857 Third Avenue. He died three hours later in the Harlem Hospital.

Andrews lived with his wife, Elizabeth, and his youngest child, Lucy, three years old. His six married children supported him. Eight years ago he was a street car conductor. Then he lost his work because of his inability to "keep the pace" as he often expressed it. Since then he had not been able to make a living. Often he complained of being a burden to the children, and as often they chided him gently, insisting that they were doing only their duty. Of late he seemed to think of nothing else than his helplessness, and his wife, feared that his mind was giving way.

Last night she set the supper table as usual, and when all was ready, Andrews took his place at the head. He ate little, and Mrs. Andrews saw something weighed heavily on his mind.

"It's too bad they won't hire an old chap, now, ain't it, Eliza?" he asked several times.

"And I'm glad they won't hire you 'pa,'" she replied cheerily; you've worked your share."

At length he rose in an abrupt manner and walked into a front room. Mrs. Andrews followed him in time to see him take a jar from a bureau. He told her it contained carbolic acid and that he intended to take it.

"I am going to take it for the love of you, my dear wife," he said.

Mrs. Andrews ran out of the room and into the hall shrieking for help. Several neighbors came to her aid and she returned to the flat. Writhing on the kitchen floor she found her husband. The torture of the liquid fire had temporarily restored his sanity and he begged pitifully of his wife:

"Oh, Eliza, don't let me die like a dog."

He was taken with all speed to the Harlem hospital, but the antidotes given were of no avail.

MR. FLAGLER'S NEW HOTEL.

To be Built on New Providence Island, British West Indies.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 10.—H. M. Flagler has long desired to build a hotel here, and for more than a year the public has been wondering just where it would be erected. Mr. Flagler desired the site of the barracks for which he offered £2,500. This offer was submitted to the home Government, and the Colonial Office replied that the site might be sold for £4,200. This figure was considered too high by Mr. Flagler, and after considerable negotiation between the local authorities and the Colonial Office, permission has at length been obtained to dispose of the site to Mr. Flagler at his own price.

Mr. Flagler was shown this correspondence yesterday, and replied: "That is all right; I am only awaiting the passage of legislative acts to carry through the transaction."

Tremont Train Service Delayed.

The through-train service on the Third Avenue line of the elevated road, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and the City Hall, did not go into effect yesterday, as was expected. The new platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street are in use, but there is at least a week or ten days' work in laying tracks and switches before the service can be opened.